

The Bow Valley Call

Devoted to the Up-Building of Gleichen and the Development of the District Generally

Year VI., No. 52

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1913

Per Year \$1.50

The Skating Championships

The skating contests held in the Gleichen skating rink last Friday evening were not largely attended owing to the Farmers' Union meeting the same night, but the events were keenly contested and all present were well satisfied with the results. In fact there was more real fun for the spectators that night than in anything else that has yet been put on at the rink.

The leading event of the evening was a two-mile skating race for the championship of the Bow Valley, which was won by W. J. Service in seven minutes, and Billie is justly proud of his gold medal, competing against Telfer, Turnbull, Gaudaur and Ed. Scott.

The boys' race was another good event, M. M. Rickman winning a silver medal, with Jimmy Service a good second.

The ladies' race however had to be cancelled as there were not sufficient entries.

The big bunch of fun came in on the obstacle race, J. M. Turnbull winning a handsome pipe. This race required the competitors to jump hurdles, dodge through barrels and generally prove themselves acrobats. Gaudaur had a good lead at one time but as he endeavored to pass through a barrel it burst, the hoops encircling him and the staves giving him a general mix-up much to the amusement of the crowd. Another amusing incident happened as one man was about to jump out of a barrel another tripped and struck the barrel, while a third landed on top of it.

Bowling Competition

The first three of the eighteen games to be bowled for a silver cup presented by Messrs. Brosseau and Burr to the team making the largest number of points in the series. The captains were J. Jourdan and F. Scott. Below we give the names of the players and the individual and team scores of last Tuesday evening.

J. Jourdan	202	214	148	564
J. Smith	178	149	217	544
A. Towers	167	166	159	492
C. Marshall	173	186	193	552
W. Collins	138	143	148	429

858 838 865 2561

F. Scott . . . 203 170 184 557
G. Moss . . . 147 146 146 439
M. Lee . . . 234 172 153 559
G. Conford . . . 147 134 234 515
G. Scott . . . 166 166 159 491

897 788 876 2561

As will be seen by the scores the totals of both teams are the same, while Scott's team wins two out of the three games played.

Gleichen's Meteorological Report

The following weather report is supplied by J. W. Jowett, who is officially appointed by the Dominion Government:

	Max.	Min.
Feb. 26	-1	-19
27	13	-16
28	18	-11
Mar. 1	38	-7
2	41	19
3	38	22
4	41	18

Between here and Saskatchewan, there is likely to be two constituencies when redistribution comes—so it is said.

Gleichen Grain Shipments Pass Half-Million Mark 519,352 Bushels Sold So Far

Owing to the very mild weather of the past few weeks grain has been coming in very slowly to Gleichen and for this reason the CALL reporter thought it better to let the reports go until he had something to report. When he started in yesterday morning to put his figures together he was somewhat surprised to learn that he had 47,070 bushels to report and he was more than pleased that the total shipments since last harvest delivered in Gleichen had passed the half-million mark by more than nineteen thousand bushels. On top of this he learned from elevator men and others who are interested in keeping records of the grain in this district, that there is still at least 25 per cent of the wheat to come in, 50 per cent of the oats, 6 per cent of the flax, but no one seemed ready to give an estimate of the barley. On the whole the opinion seems to be that there is still between 25 to 30 per cent of all grains to come in. This is for Gleichen only and does not include the Namaka or Cluny shipments.

From Namaka the latest reports are that about 200 cars have been shipped and at Cluny 247 cars, but our correspondents have not supplied the exact number of bushels, yet it is safe to state they will average fully 1,200 bushels to the car.

	Since last Report	Total to date
Wheat	39,970	354,472
Oats	9,800	122,655
Barley	2,775	21,193
Flax	4,525	11,032
	47,070	519,352

Agricultural Ball And Basket Social

The directors of the Gleichen District Agricultural Association have decided to give a public ball and basket social in the Gleichen Opera House on Friday, March 14th. When it is said the Ladies Auxiliary of the association have agreed to assist in this undertaking success is assured, for their record is known.

There is a nice little story connected with this. The directors met to consider giving a ball to help themselves out of financial difficulties. Just like ordinary men they thought they needed the assistance of the ladies and the Ladies' Auxiliary was called upon for advice. To the directors' surprise they found the ladies were ahead of them and had already determined to give a box social for the Association's benefit. Just as the story-book tells, they soon united and let us hope the will live happy ever after.

The directors and the auxiliary uniting the two will operate together and the ball and social will be held the same evening.

The directors have engaged a Calgario orchestra and will take on all the work of making the ball rank with the best given in this town.

The ladies at the witching hour of midnight will provide baskets filled with all the edible delicacies for which the Gleichen ladies are known to create—six of which will contain prizes, and the baskets will be offered at auction.

The admission fee has been placed at \$1.50 for the gentlemen only and for this excellent cause no doubt there will be many tickets sold.

Gleichen Grain Market

WINTER WHEAT

1 Red	67
2 Red	63
3 Red	59
4 Red	54
5 Red	49
6 Red	43
1 Rej. Red	52
2 Rej. Red	49
3 Rej. Red	46

1 White	61
2 White	58
3 White	53
4 White	50
5 White	49

1 Rej. White	46
2 Rej. White	44
3 Rej. White	48
Rye	40

SPRING WHEAT

1 Northern	67
2 Northern	64
3 Northern	60
4 Northern	54
5 Northern	49
6 Northern	43
Feed	33

1 Rej. Northern	54
2 Rej. Northern	51
3 Rej. Northern	48

Ex. 1 Feed Oats	20 1/2
1 Feed Oats	18 1/2
2 Feed and Rej.	15 1/2

3 Barley	20
4 Barley	25
Feed	23

1 Nor West Flax	85
1 Manitoba	83
Rej.	65
Condemned	50

The Bachelors of Gleichen have decided to give another of their popular dances on Monday, March 24th. Invitations have already been issued and every arrangement is being made to make this dance a success equal if not superior to all their former successes.

United Farmers Hold Good Meeting

The public meeting of the Farmers' Union held on Friday evening was well attended, President N. N. Hayes occupied the chair and on the platform were Henry Sorensen, of Strathmore, secretary of the Farmers' Combined Irrigation Committee, Alderman Frost of Calgary and May or C. J. Bray.

In opening the meeting President Hayes regretted that Mr. R. J. Deachman, who was advertised to be the speaker of the evening on "Free-Trade", was absent owing to illness but the chairman was pleased to be able to announce there were two other gentlemen present to fill his appointment, and he forthwith called upon Mr. Sorensen, who gave an interesting address in which he covered the history of the working of the combined Irrigation Committee and severely scored the company.

Mr. Frost followed him, explaining he had arrived on short notice at the request of Mr. Deachman to speak on "Free-Trade." Mr. Frost proved a very fluent speaker and in an interesting manner told how he had left the principles of protection and became an adherent of free-trade. He stated that he had gone through all the experiences of the homesteader and believed he knew all the troubles the farmers had to contend with. He raked over the irrigation company, the machine companies and all manufacturing concerns in the Dominion and in a humorous manner claimed that our infant industries had been too long in the cradle. In concluding he asked all present to ask him any questions they would like answered, and offered to do his best to answer them but no one responded.

Before adjournment Mayor Bray moved a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers and the chairman, which was duly seconded and carried unanimously.

Calgary Revelstokes Defeat Gleichen

The match of last Thursday evening between the Revelstokes, champions of the Calgary city league and the Gleichen team ended in a victory for the visitors by a score of 6-3.

A good audience turned out to see the game and their expectations of a good game were not disappointed. From start to finish it was a keen, clean and exciting struggle, and although the city team won it was only after an hour's strenuous work which allowed of no shirking.

The home team too seemed to be playing in hard luck, as quite a number of chances were missed which looked like certain goals.

Several pretty combination plays were worked both by the visitors and the home team, nearly all of which ended in a score.

The Ashdown Hockey Shield for competition in the Bow Valley League is a Gleichen fixture and is on exhibition in the store window of McCammon & Ramsay. The shield is certainly a very handsome one and as Gleichen's name is engraved thereon as its premier winner and custodian, it creates a feeling of pride in the prowess of our Hockey team when we gaze upon it.

Election talk is in the air, and quite a number of would-be candidates seem to be interested in air-pains.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., B.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager
JOHN AIRS, Assistant General Manager

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

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This Bank offers unsurpassed facilities to those doing business with foreign countries. It is specially equipped for the purchase and sale of Sterling and other Foreign exchange, drafts and Cable Transfers, and for the financing of imports and exports of merchandise. Commercial credits, Foreign drafts, Money Orders, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit issued and available in all parts of the world. Collections effected promptly at reasonable rates.

GLEICHEN BRANCH. J. CAMERON, Manager

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

WITH WHICH IS UNITED
THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized	\$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid Up	11,800,000
Reserve Fund	12,800,000
Total Assets	180,000,000

290 Branches throughout Canada.

Savings Department at all Branches.

LONDON, ENG., OFFICE
Bank Bldg.—Princes St.

NEW YORK AGENCY
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GLEICHEN BRANCH: H. G. LYONS, Manager

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Special Attention Given to LAND SEEKERS
Competent Guides Furnished

David C. Wishart,

Proprietor



We Can

shoe your horse right or do any other job in blacksmithing and do it at a right price

We Can

sell you steam or gasoline engines, threshing machine, or any kind of farm machinery you want

We handle

the John Deer plows Van Brunt drills and seeders

Give us a Call

and your wants will be attended to

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...Cluny Nurseries...
The birthplace of the little trees that grow.

We are now ready to book your orders for hardy, western grown trees, shrubs and flowers. write to Cluny for catalogue or to

W. H. James, Gleichen Trading Co., Local Agent

THE WORLD'S WORK DEPENDS ON THE WORLD'S DIGESTION

From the captain of industry to the food carrier, from military to the auto to the woman with the scrubbing brush—the accomplishments of every one of us depend absolutely on the accomplishment of our stomachs. Backed by a good digestion, a man can give the best that is in him. When his stomach fails, he becomes a weakling.

To this loss of power no one need submit. Right habits of eating, drinking, sleeping and exercise, aided by Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets, will restore and maintain the full efficiency of the human mind and body.

Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets contain the active principles needed for the digestion of every kind of food. They go to the assistance of the weakened stomach, and enable the sufferer, right from the start, to assimilate and get the benefit of the food eaten. With this assistance, the digestive organs regain their tone, and soon the use of the tablets is no longer necessary.

If your stomach is not working properly, try Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets, 30c. at your druggist's. National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

DIABETES
SANOI'S ANTI-DIABETES
THE SANOI MFG. CO. LTD.
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FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY FOR THE THERAPY OF THE VENEREAL DISEASES.

CANCER
Book Free. A simple home treatment removed from this lady's breast. Old sores, ulcers and growths cured. THE CANADA CANCER INSTITUTE, LIMITED 10 CHURCHILL AVE., TORONTO

ON Wash Day
JR BLUE
25 Blueing to cents.
Makes the Clothes as White as Snow
Try It!
Manufactured by The Johnson-Richardson Co. Limited, Montreal, Can.

Why it Reminded Him
Young Scrapper (amateur violinist)—Did you notice that old man crying while I was playing my sonata?
Proud—Yes, and I spoke to him. He said your playing reminded him of the old days when he was happy.
Was he a violinist?
No, he used to ring pigs.

A woman went into a small grocer's shop and the assistant (a neighbor's daughter) came forward to serve her. What can I get for you, please? she said.

I want a cake, she replied snappishly, and added, but I don't want you to serve me. Where's your master?
The assistant went to him and said: The lady wants a cake, but does not want me to serve her.

The grocer came forward and said: Genoa, madam?
Know her! I should think I did! And I don't want everybody in the street to know what I am having for tea on Sunday.

Manager—I can't do a thing with Smith, the new clerk. I've had him in three departments, and he does all day long.

Proprietor—Put him at the pyjama counter, and fasten this card on him: Our night-clothes are of such superior quality that even the clerk who sells them cannot keep awake.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
PAIN, RHEUMATISM, SCALD, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE
P. 23 THE PR
One a box or six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or The Dodd's Medicine Company, Limited, Toronto, Canada.

No Stone Unturned
A countryman who visited London lost his gold watch. He trotted off to Scotland Yard and told them about his trouble. With their usual politeness they informed him that they would leave no stone unturned in their endeavor to find his watch.
A few days later he went through some of the leading thoroughfares and saw street after street turned up and was told that a few miles were in the same condition.
He ran off to Scotland Yard and said: I didn't think I was giving you all that trouble. If you don't find the watch by Saturday you need not pull up any more of the road.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Crabbed
The literary young man had just taken possession of a smart young lady at the party and was at a loss for a topic of conversation. After much mental struggle he at length inquired:

Oh, Miss J—, I suppose you are familiar with Crabbe's tales?

Young lady (scornfully)—I was not aware that crabs had tails, sir!

Young man (confusedly)—I beg pardon, I should have said "read Crabbe's tales."

Young lady (still more scornfully)—And I was not aware that red crabs had tails, either.

Farmer John—This is the New York Stock Exchange my dear. All those men running about on the floor are brokers.

Mrs. John—My! I should think they would get tired. Don't they ever sit down?

Farmer John—I guess not. Seats here cost about \$70,000 apiece.

Thought it was Cocoa
During a meeting of councillors in one of the Lancashire towns the question of recreation for the hospital nurses was being discussed.

Several games were suggested, amongst which was the game of croquet.

A burly Lancashire councillor, who was noted for his carelessness, kept down expenditure, happened to come in at the moment, but failed to catch accurately the name of the subject under discussion. However, he immediately got upon his feet and objected to the increased expenditure, saying at the same time that tay and coffee had been good enough for him all his life, and he thought the nurses could do very well without koki.

The riding master of a crack cavalry regiment has a very sarcastic way of dressing down his recruits when putting them through their facings. One horse in the riding school had played cup-and-ball with his would-be rider, and deposited him on the mat for the twentieth time.

The instructor waited for the poor fellow to regain his feet and said: That's a very good horse, and excellently trained, but surely you don't expect him to catch you every time you come down.

HOW'S THIS

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honest in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDING KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Why She Left Them

Have you any references? asked the lady of the house?

Yes, ma'am, a lot of 'em.

Then why didn't you bring them with you?

They're just like my photographs, ma'am. None of 'em does me justice.

A Little Assistance

I gave Coppers, the millionaire, his first start in life.

How?

With a bent pin at school.

A Family Failing

The star pupil arose at the school entertainment to declaim his piece.

Lend me your ears, he bawled.

Ha! sneered the mother of the opposition, but defeated pupil, that's Sarah Jane Doran's boy, right enough, he wouldn't be his mother's son if he didn't want to borrow something.

A Real Asthma Relief.—Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has never been advertised by extravagant statements. Its claims are conservative indeed, when judged by the cures which it performs. Expect real relief and permanent benefit when you buy this remedy and you will not have cause for disappointment. It gives permanent relief in many cases where other so-called remedies have utterly failed.

Pressed Upon Her

Mrs. Cawker (severely)—Marie, did you accept a kiss from Mr. Smith last night?

Marie (hesitatingly)—Yes, mamma, but it was pressed upon me.

Something Wrong

Young Husband—My dear Mabel, I must say that the pudding does not taste very nice.

Young Wife—It must be your imagination, dear. It says in the cookery book that it tastes excellent.

Home Made

I see, said the grouchy customer as he was paying his restaurant bill, that you advertise that you make your own pies.

Yes, sir, replied the manager of the restaurant, anticipating a flattering testimonial.

Well, I would like to offer you a suggestion.

Certainly, sir, pleased to hear it.

Well, then, let some one else make them.

It costs \$1,000,000 a year to maintain the national pure food bureau in Washington.

A MOTHER'S DUTY TO HER DAUGHTER

Requires That Her Blood Supply be Kept Rich, Red and Pure.

Every mother who calls to mind her own girlhood knows how urgently her daughter is likely to need help and strength during the years between school days and womanhood. It is then that growing girls droop and become fragile, bloodless and nervous. Nature is calling for more nourishment than the blood can supply and signs of distress are plainly evident in dull eyes, pallid cheeks, aching backs, a languid step, fits of depression, headaches and a dislike for food. These signs mean anaemia—that is bloodlessness.

The watchful mother takes prompt steps to give her girl the new, rich blood her system is thirsting for by giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which make new blood and transform unhappy anaemic girls into robust, happy, bright-eyed young women. No other medicine has ever succeeded like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because no other medicine can make that new, rich, red blood which brings health and vitality to weak, bloodless systems. Miss Mamie Krouse, Copetown, Ont., says: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been a blessing to me. I had been a sufferer for almost two years from anaemia, and seemed, no matter what I tried, to be growing worse. I was very pale and seemed bloodless, suffered from frequent headaches, the least exertion would leave me completely tired, and I was very much discouraged and fretful. At last I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and got a half dozen boxes, and by the time they were used I was feeling much better. A few more boxes fully restored my health and I have since been well and strong and able once more to enjoy life."

These pills are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Bit of 'Hole' Right

A well-known Lancashire farmer possessed of a considerable sense of humor, had for a long time been petitioning the local urban council to fill up a deep mud-hole on the common before his house, but without result.

One very wet night, however, as he was seated comfortably before his fire, a tremendous cry for help was heard from the outside.

Seizing a lantern, opened the door and peered out into the darkness, to find three of the council men, on their return home from a meeting, had missed their way across the common, and were now struggling in the mud-hole.

Well, gentlemen, said the old Lancashire son of the soil, as he surveyed them grimly. I am glad to see you stirring in this matter at last.

Mrs. Smith—I hear Mrs. Weeds is going to marry a farmer and live in the country.

Mrs. Jones—Well, she ought to make a good farmer's wife.

Mrs. Smith—I don't see why. She has always lived in town.

Mrs. Jones—True, but as this is her sixth matrimonial venture she evidently knows all about husbandry.

Oh, John! The cook has left.

Well, we'll have to get another one, I suppose.

I am afraid we can't John. I think we've had them all.

Wrong Diagnosis

The Amateur Sherlock—I am sorry to observe that you are in a precarious state of health. As you entered the ballroom I saw you clutch at your heart, while a look of agony crossed your face.

My Snuffles—Heart, nothing! I have a cold and just discovered that I hadn't brought a handkerchief with me.

Mrs. Getrox—So your woman's club wasn't a success.

Mrs. Swift—No; it had all the discomforts of home.

CLEAR HEADED

Head Bookkeeper Must be Reliable

The chief bookkeeper in a large business house in one of our great Western cities speaks of the harm coffee did for him. (Tea is just as injurious because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

My wife drank our first cup of Postum a little over two years ago and we have used it ever since, to the entire exclusion of tea and coffee. It happened in this way:

"About three and a half years ago I had an attack of pneumonia, which left a memento in the shape of dyspepsia, or rather, to speak more correctly, neuralgia of the stomach. My cup of cheer had always been coffee or tea, but I became convinced, after a time, that they aggravated my stomach trouble. I happened to mention the matter to my grocer one day and he suggested that I give Postum a trial.

"Next day it came, but the cook made the mistake of not boiling it sufficiently, and we did not like it much. This was, however, soon remedied, and now we like it so much that we will never change back. Postum, being a food beverage instead of a drug, has been the means of banishing my stomach trouble. I verily believe, for I am a well man today and have used no medicine.

"My work as chief bookkeeper in our Co.'s branch house here is of a very confining nature. During my coffee-drinking days I was subject to nervousness and 'the blues.' These have left me since I began using Postum, and I can conscientiously recommend it to those whose work confines them to long hours of severe mental exertion."

None given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

KEPT SKELETON FOR YEARS

Women Slept With Corpse and Nightly Expected its Reanimation

London, England.—A discovery of a skeleton of a woman who died apparently two or three years ago, and whose remains have been kept in a bedroom by another aged woman, so that they could both be buried together, has been made by the police at Wimbourne, Dorset.

An inquest was held, and as strange a story was told as has probably ever been heard in a coroner's court.

Sarah Mary Kearley, spinster, aged 64, said the remains which were found in bed were those of Ellen Griffin who was nearly 70 years of age, and who had lived with witness over 30 years after leaving service together in London.

Miss Griffin was not so well, and she failed and died before I went to work. I slept in the same bed two nights with her body, thinking that she would come to life again.

Witness said she did not tell any one of the death as she intended keeping the remains as long as she lived, so that they could both be buried together.

They had no quarrel, witness declared, and added she worked for and loved Miss Griffin, who could only go a little sewing.

The town surveyor, who said he had known Miss Kearley for many years, said that both women were eccentric.

A doctor said the skeleton was found in a natural reclining position. There was not a vestige of flesh remaining, and from an examination his opinion was that death was due to natural causes.

An open verdict was returned.

ENGLAND MENACED BY FAMINE

Expert Advocates the Storage of Enormous Deposits in the Country

London, England.—With the demand for oil exceeding the rate of production everywhere, a serious shortage will soon occur unless active steps are taken to safeguard our future supply, said Prof. Vivian B. Lewis, in a lecture at the Royal Society of Arts.

As to the case of war, Professor Lewis declared that nothing short of creating enormous storing facilities in the country and gradually accumulating a supply of fuel oil sufficient to last a long period would safeguard the country. The oilfields of the empire—India, the East Indies, Canada and other colonies that showed promise of oil—should be subsidized and encouraged in every way to develop their resources.

There was no guarantee that new fields would show the same production as the old ones, nor did indications justify them in supposing that many such sources of supply existed. Doctor Engler had put the period over which oil would be available for the purposes for which it was now used at 100 years but it seemed very doubtful if in fifty years' time it would be obtainable in sufficient quantity, and at a price that would enable them to use it commercially.

The consumption of motor spirit in England had doubled during the past four years, while with the increase in consumption the price had risen and the quality deteriorated. There need be no fear, however, as to the future of the motor spirit supply, as alcohol must eventually become the main power factor, and with government restrictions relaxed, the introduction of home-made fuel would provide not only a pleasant and safer form of motor spirit, but would contribute to the agricultural prosperity of the country.

BONES OF MAMMOTH FOUND

Also Head of Hippopotamus That Roamed in England Unknown Ages Ago

London, England.—Interesting particulars of a discovery of relics of prehistoric Britain are given in the report of the London county council asylums committee to be presented to the London county council at its next meeting.

The appearance of a molehill on a part of the estate of the Cane Hill Asylum at Coudon, Surrey, attracted the attention of Sir James Moody, the medical superintendent, and excavations were undertaken with the result that some bones were discovered.

After consultation with Henry Dewey, of the geological survey, and the authorities at the British museum, it was ascertained that the relics were remains of the head of a hippopotamus and two pieces of an ivory tusk, probably that of a mammoth.

There are several considerable fragments of the head of the hippopotamus, including portions of the jaw with teeth in position, the articulation of the jawbones, two of the larger teeth and one of the vertebrae, and there are also a number of small parts of bone which so far it has not been possible to identify.

In view of the scientific interest attached to the discovery the committee is advising that the remains be placed in the Horniman Museum.

A sixteenth century fresco and fine architectural details of the same period have been discovered during the demolition of old monastery buildings near Wolsey Gate, Ipswich.

They have been hidden for many years by the work of later builders. The fresco is believed to have been painted by Italians who settled in England during the Tudor period.

Staircases designed by Wren, Corinthian porticoes and marble mantelpieces have been found in buildings near the Tower, which were formerly used as offices, and are now being demolished in connection with the erection of the new premises of the port of London authority.

One early eighteenth century mantelpiece has realized \$1525, and a portico has been sold for \$725.

Vicar's Referendum

London.—The vicar of St. Andrew's, West Kensington, the Rev. G. Douglas Castleden, is taking the views of his congregation on the subject of the services held on Sunday mornings, it having been stated that they are too long and fatiguing. Referendum papers have been issued to the communicants and members of the congregation.



Remedy in existence—15 years. Distributors—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

A '49ER

The late James R. Keene, himself almost a '49er, used to tell many a story about the characters of '49.

It was difficult in those days, he once said, to be a temperance man, for to refuse a drink with a '49er was a worse offence than to kiss the fellow's wife.

A '49er, twirling his long and drooping moustache, said to a tenderfoot in a bar-room:

Have some red eye with me.

Thank you—no, said the tenderfoot, a total abstainer, firmly.

There was a tense silence in the crowded bar. Then the '49er reached back to his hip-pocket and said with a weary sigh:

Heigho, can't I even take a drink without killing a man?

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

Remedy will refund money if PAIN DINTMENT fails to cure any case of hemorrhoids, bleeding or protruding piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

The Dangerous Stove

A French physician called on one of his patients, a lady, who was complaining of headache and general prostration. I'll tell you what's the matter with you, madam, he said promptly: it's that stove you have over there. Those coal-burning stoves are reservoirs of poison—the deadliest things in the world.

But that stove cost me one hundred francs! protested the lady.

Never mind that; better lose any amount of money than your life. I'll tell you what I'll do: I'll give you twenty-five francs for it, and find some way of getting rid of the pernicious object.

The lady consented, and the doctor removed the stove.

A few days later the patient who thought of changing her residence, went to inspect a suite of rooms, and the first thing that met her gaze was the stove. Who lives here? she asked of the servant who was showing her over the rooms.

Madame! madame, said the servant respectfully—Doctor B.'s mother-in-law.

Pills for Nervous Troubles.—The stomach is the centre of the nervous system, and when the stomach suspends healthy action the result is manifest in disturbance of the nerves. If allowed to persist, nervous debility, a dangerous ailment, may ensue. The first consideration is to restore the stomach to proper action, and there is no readier remedy for this than Parmentier's Vegetable Pills. Thousands can attest the virtue of these pills in curing nervous disorders.

Advice for the Minister
In preaching the minister had been rather long-winded, when the young wife remembered that she had left the dinner in the gas range without regulating the flame. She hastily wrote note and slipped it to her husband, who was an usher. He thinking it was intended for the minister, calmly walked up and laid it on the pulpit.

The minister paused in the midst of his sermon and took the note with a smile which changed into a terrific frown as he read:

Please hurry home and shut off the gas.

FATHER AWAITS DEAD SONS

Paris, France.—Why did not Charles come back yesterday? demanded querulously Colonel Nieupoit, the 82-year-old father of the airman killed near Stamps, Seine-et-Loire.

His elder brother, Mr. Edward Nieupoit, was killed in the military manoeuvres of 1911.

It seems that the news of the second son's death has been hidden from the father, says the Paris Journal, and his relatives could only reply: Charles has gone for a great flight.

Ah, well! And why, then, has not Edward come to bid me good night?

They could not make him remember that Edward was long dead. With tears in their eyes his grandchildren brought him letters and flowers to distract him.

What has happened then? asked the old colonel.

Why, nothing, nothing, grandfather. The old man's memory returned, and he was heard muttering: It is dreadful to lose your boy. I would rather have died before him.

And the second son's brother's equal—nothing can have happened to him? Oh, no. The same house could not twice suffer a blow like that. Smiling, he thought of the honors which his younger son was gaining.

Suddenly the sound of military music came up from the street. It drew nearer, and as the beating drums passed the old soldier's window he got up with difficulty, leaned out of the window and saluted the passing regiment.

Shouting: News of the accident. Gentle hands dragged the old man back. Go in, grandpa! You are getting cold.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Sympathetic
Don't you ever find it hard to be a freak asked the stoutish, tightly-laced woman who had stopped to converse with the fat lady.

No, not a bit, was the reply. I often feel sorry for some of you people who seem to find it so hard not to be freaks.

These Millers are dreadful people—hardly fit to be associated with.

Yes; if they didn't give such excellent dinners they would be altogether unbearable.

COLT DISTEMPER

Can be handled very easily. The sick are cured, and all others in frame stable, no matter how "exposed," kept from having the disease, by using SPON'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Give on the tongue or in feed. Acts on the blood and expels germs of all forms of distemper. Best remedy ever known for mares in foal. Druggists and harness dealers. Cut shows how to poultice throats. Our free booklet gives everything. Largest selling horse

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EXPLORE GREAT NORTH

STEFANSSON WILL AGAIN GO TO ARCTIC CIRCLE

Explorer is Going Under a Commission From the Canadian Government—Will be Well Equipped to Carry on Work, and Will Explore Vast Unknown Areas.

New York.—Vilhjalm Stefansson, discoverer of the polar bear, made public his plans for the four year expedition which he plans to lead to the Arctic next May. During this time he hopes to wipe off the map much of the white space indicating the unexplored regions of the far north.

Stefansson and his companions—eight or ten picked men of science—will sail from Esquimaux B.C., the latter part of May or early in June, on the 217 ton steam whaler Karluk, barkentine rigged, purchased for the expedition by the Canadian Government. The Karluk now lies in San Francisco harbor; during the next ten days she will be overhauled and sent to Esquimaux where she will be fitted up as a Government vessel.

From Esquimaux, the barkentine will carry the party as far north as the ice will permit. If the weather be fine and the winds from the east they expect in September to reach land somewhere in Beaufort Sea, now unexplored. There they will establish a base, sending the vessel back and remain during the winter. If Western winds prevail and the Beaufort Sea is filled with ice, the expedition probably will land at Herschel Island, remain there a week to establish a primary base, return to Prince Patrick Land and either there or at Herschel Island spend the winter. In the spring they will go north. They will return to civilization in September 1916. Dr. R. M. Anderson, who was with Stefansson on his last trip, will be second in command. The others have not been selected as yet.

A powerful wireless apparatus, designed to carry messages 1,000 miles will keep the explorers in daily touch with the world. This apparatus will be built at Herschel Island or at the unnamed land where they may establish their base on the shores of Beaufort Sea.

For food they will have pemmican and malted milk while sledging over the ice; while they are on land their own rifles must keep the latter half Caribou, seal, ptarmigan, musk oxen, foxes and other Polar animals will provide food.

A million square miles of snow and ice north of the North American continent and Siberia will be explored as far as possible. The party is not searching for the pole; if they find it it will be by accident. Mr. Stefansson said. What they want to do is to open the locked lands and seas of the north. They do not contemplate going with the ice-drift as Lord Alaric plans to do, but they will send the Karluk back each autumn to Esquimaux and have her return to the base each spring.

Stefansson will visit the blonde Esquimaux again and bring them back to civilization in moving pictures. To bring them back in flesh, he said would be murder; they could not survive the germ of civilization.

While in the neighborhood of their stamming ground he expects to explore the interior of Victoria Land, and there expects to find the extent of what he believes to be the largest and one of the richest copper countries under the sun.

Betrayed by Finger Prints

Ottawa.—A striking example of the value of the finger print system to track down criminals was given by the Dominion police. On the twenty-fourth of this month, Inspector Foster who has charge of the finger print work of the Dominion police, received the finger prints of a man arrested in Regina under the name of James Christopher McGregor, charged with entering a house in that city and threatening to kill a woman who was the only occupant of the house at the time.

McGregor's finger prints proved him to be a well known criminal who had committed a number of crimes, and who at the time of his latest entry, was a prisoner out on parole from the Manitoba penitentiary where he had been sent for seven years in 1909.

McGregor had several aliases, and prior to his latest robbery he had escaped from the insane asylum at Selkirk.

SIR IAN HAMILTON TO INSPECT MILITIA

Announcement Received With Great Favor Among Canadian Soldiers

Ottawa.—The announcement by the minister of militia to the Cavalry Association that Sir Ian Hamilton would inspect the Canadian militia this summer caused genuine satisfaction among the cavalrymen. Sir Ian Hamilton, now inspector of the overseas forces, was the commander of the South Africa under whom the Canadian cavalry, artillery and mounted infantry served and consequently men who wear South African medals will be glad that he is to inspect them. Col. Hughes said that Sir Ian Hamilton would probably visit all the camps during the summer training. He also announced that Lord Dunsford would probably visit some of the camps.

Ottoman Mission Failed

Constantinople.—The mission to London of Ibrahim Hakki Pasha on behalf of the Ottoman Government has failed. His object was to persuade the powers to support the claim of Turkey to the retention of Adrianople. He was, however, unable to prevail upon the powers to accept the Porte's note as a basis for fresh peace negotiations, and he had no authority to go beyond the proposals contained in that document. Although members of the Turkish cabinet are in favor of peace, the war element shows no tendency to weaken its attitude. Military operations are still confined to skirmishes at various points along the front. Fighting on any extended scale is improbable for the present owing to the inclemency of the weather.

DOES NOT INTEND TO IMPORT SCHOOL MARMES

Alberta Needs Teachers But no Wholesale Importation Intended, Says Minister

Edmonton.—The question of the importation of American teachers has been a live issue in Alberta for some time and the charge has been made and not specifically denied that the Sifton government plans the wholesale importation of instructors from the other side. The minister of education, however, went the length of saying that no policy for the importation of American teachers had been adopted.

The laws governing the department of education with regard to the qualifications and appointments of the teachers, said the minister, are the same today as they were when Mr. Haultain was in charge of the government of the North-West Territories. It is true that there has been a demand for teachers that was more than equal to the supply. Last year the province was 414 teachers short. It is a little early yet for me to get the figures for this year. The province has advertised its needs in this respect throughout Eastern Canada, and the facts have been placed before the teachers of Great Britain with a view towards improving conditions. Has the province offered any inducements to teachers to come here from the United States? the minister asked.

The same inducements are offered teachers from that country as from any other. We have our standards of qualifications and training and these must be complied with. In certain instances where school districts found it impossible to secure certificated teachers, temporary permits were granted to applicants who convinced the department that their academic training was adequate.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

Secretary of Old People's Home Favors Scheme

Ottawa.—The chief witness before the Old Age Pensions Committee of the House was Mrs. Taft, secretary of the Old People's Home, Winnipeg, and member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Based on her opinions upon her experience in connection with her work, Mrs. Taft said that she strongly favored the establishment of an Old Age Pension system in Canada.

While the institution of which she was secretary was generously aided by the provincial government as well as by private subscriptions, it was inadequate to meet the demands made upon it by the old and needy.

Mrs. Taft thought that while the introduction of a pension scheme would not or could not mean that there would be no further need for homes for the aged or poor asylums, it would at least have the effect of obviating the necessity of those with some little means entering such institutions, thus preventing to a great extent the segregation of the old, the desirability of which, she said, was well known to all with experience in the work of charitable institutions.

ANARCHY AT DOORS OF UNITED STATES

London Press Comment on the Unsatisfactory Mexican Situation

London.—An increasing number of Englishmen, especially those whose investments are concerned, watch with growing anxiety the steady spread of anarchy in Mexico and the extension of the area of brigandage brings fresh lives into danger, also imperilling large British as well as American and Canadian interests. Conviction grows that the United States must fulfill the self-imposed task of protector, but the danger of the situation is not overlooked.

The Daily Mail reflects the spreading uneasiness and recalls Mexico is nearly twice as large as the area of operations in the South African war. It has 15,000 miles of railway, but vast districts are untouched by railways. If a quarter of a million British troops took two years to conquer barely half a million of Boers in South Africa at a cost of \$200,000,000 what could be expected from 70,000 American troops pitted against fifteen million Mexicans, and thousands to whom guerilla warfare is second nature. French experience showed Mexico to be a veritable hornet's nest for foreign troops. They continued anarchy at the very door of the U.S. which is intolerable to the civilized world.

NEW C.P.R. STATIONS

Eighteen New Buildings Promised for Saskatchewan by C.P.R.

Winnipeg.—In addition to its enormous programme for construction of new lines throughout the West during 1913, the C.P.R. has arranged to build about thirty-three new stations which will be required at various points.

It is understood that the majority of these buildings will be erected in Saskatchewan, where eighteen new ones will be constructed before the close of the year. Where these additional buildings are to be placed has not yet been decided, but it is understood that they will be located along those branch lines which were constructed last year, and placed at the points where the districts are the most thickly populated. Twelve will be built in Alberta and three in Manitoba.

Rush to Canada Will Break all Records

London.—Steamship authorities say that the Canadian emigration season begins three weeks earlier this year than usual. Canada's fame is so well established that every available berth has already been engaged in every outgoing steamer with sail to May. The only regret is that the large St. Lawrence boats now sailing will not be available until mid-summer. They could easily be filled.

This large overflow of population to Canada is causing increased uneasiness, especially in the rural districts here, where the scarcity of farm labor is greatly harassing agriculturists.

POWERS TO DEMOBILIZE

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA WILL WITHDRAW TROOPS

An Amnesty Decree on a Large Scale is Being Prepared and Peace is not far off—Cold Weather in Balkans Interferes With Military Operations.

London.—The operations of the five armies engaged in the Balkan war have been brought practically to a standstill by the winter weather, which is accompanied by frequent snow storms and by the bad conditions of the roads.

The daily official despatches upon which the world is now compelled to rely for its news of occurrences in the theatre of war, for the most part repeat the statement that nothing of importance has occurred.

A despatch received from Constantinople, however, goes a little further and says that there has been skirmishing on the Thessalonica lines before Constantinople by Turkish volunteers who, it is claimed, met with some success. These must have been of a minor nature, as the Bulgarians earlier in the week were said to have withdrawn further to the westward.

The trade in that vicinity are in such a frightful state that the transport columns find it difficult to keep the troops at the front supplied with provisions and ammunition.

St. Petersburg.—Demobilization of the Austrian and Russian forces has been decided upon, according to information from a most reliable source as a result of a recent exchange of letters between Emperor Francis Joseph and the Russian Emperor.

The extra units concentrated on the respective frontiers, it is said, will be simultaneously withdrawn in the near future and the reserves disbanded.

It is understood that the details of this measure were discussed at a special council, which assembled at Tsaritsyn Zelo, under the presidency of Emperor Nicholas. The Premier and the ministers of Foreign Affairs, War and Marine, and the chief of the general staff were present.

The action coincides with the preparations for the Tercentenary celebration of the Romanoff Dynasty, which is desired to mark by peace in international relations and goodwill in internal politics. An amnesty decree on a large scale is now being prepared.

AMAZING STORY OF TREACHERY

Claimed Russian Officers Sold Plans of Fortresses to Japanese

Paris.—An amazing story is related in a Geneva dispatch to the Excelsior, which has to do with the Russian Baron Ygor Tillynsky, now at Zurich. The baron declares that he holds a claim on the Japanese government for \$70,000,000. According to him, three Russian staff officers of revolutionary tendencies sold the plans of the Pacific fortresses, including Port Arthur, to the Japanese, at the outbreak of the Japo-Russian war. For political reasons they desired the defeat of Russia.

They received in payment three cheques amounting to little more than \$23,000,000 each, payable at Tokio, March 22, 1915. The officers further contrived to remain in the services of Japan until the cheques were paid. Baron Tillynsky and a partner named Swetky went to Zurich in 1911 and endeavored to raise money on the cheques through a local financier. Negotiations were opened with banks in London, Amsterdam and Dresden, but they refused to make any advances without seeing the original contract.

In the meantime, according to the story, the Japanese embassy learned of the affair and reported it to Tokio. The consul of Zurich was instructed to investigate. The Russian government also took up the matter and sent the Russian military attaché at Bern to Zurich to make inquiries.

New York.—The United States government took official recognition of the claim of Dr. Frederick Friedman to the discovery of a cure for tuberculosis, when by order of the surgeon general a physician of the United States marine hospital service, Dr. Milton H. Foster was sent to meet the young German physician on his arrival here. At the request of the government surgeon, Dr. Friedman consented to turn over a quantity of his bacilli to be tested by the government and to demonstrate the efficacy of his cure before physicians of the hospital service. He agreed to meet a laboratory expert in this city to arrange for the demonstration, which will be tried on tuberculous patients.

ANTARCTIC CLAIMS TWO MORE VICTIMS

Mawson Party Loses Two of Its Members—Forced to Spend Another Winter

Sydney, N.S.W.—Two members of the Mawson Antarctic expedition, Lieutenant Ninnis, an Englishman, and Dr. Merz, a Swiss, have died. Dr. Mawson and his party of six companions have been left for the winter on Adelie Land, a barren tract in the Antarctic because they were unable to reach the expedition's ship Aurora before she was compelled to leave. The news was received here by wireless from Adelie Land via Macquarie Island. The party left Tasmania in 1911 accompanied by a large body of scientific men, to explore thoroughly the regions around the southern magnetic pole.

Lieutenant B. E. S. Ninnis, of the famous Royal Fusiliers regiment, was a friend of Captain Lawrence Oates, of Inuiting Dragon, who perished while returning from the South Pole with Captain Scott.

Dr. Merz, a prominent scientist and sportsman, was the ski jumping champion of Switzerland in 1908.

Lieutenant Ninnis was the expert of the expedition on surveying and sledging.

The wireless messages hitherto received from the Aurora do not state the cause of his death or that of Dr. Merz.

The expedition started out with the intention of exploring and naming the unknown lands of the Antarctic and making numerous observations around the magnetic pole. According to the wireless reports received from Dr. Mawson, the principal objects of the expedition were attained.

Unfortunately Dr. Mawson and six of his companions, after they had been picked up by the Aurora, undertook another expedition, and were unable to rejoin the ship, which was compelled to leave them to spend another year in the Antarctic. Professor David, who was a member of Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition, received the following wireless dispatch from Adelie Island:

Dr. Douglas Mawson and several of his men missed the Aurora, which had come to fetch them under the command of Captain J. K. Davis.

Lieutenant B. E. S. Ninnis of the City of London Regiment of Royal Fusiliers, and Dr. Merz, who was ski champion of Switzerland in 1908, are both dead. All the others are well. Dr. Mawson and six other members of his party probably will winter on Adelie Island.

THE MARKET REPORT

Weekly Grain Letter Supplied by Thompson, Son & Co., Grain Merchants, Winnipeg

Winnipeg, February 25.—Developments the past week in the grain markets have brought out the fact that there is a fairly strong tone underlying the present situation. Trade has not broadened out into anything like marked activity but prices have had a little more range than during the past few weeks and general opinion is that with the crop scare period approaching there will now be more activity and more interest taken in wheat trading.

The United States and Winnipeg markets have advanced 1/2c to 3/4c for the week. The Liverpool market is also slightly higher but continental markets have been mostly easier. Early in the week the trend of prices was slower on reports of satisfactory conditions, in the winter wheat States on account of recent and continued snow and rainfalls.

Later revival of export buying both in Winnipeg and United States markets have markets the upward trend. The reappearance of an export demand especially for the hard varieties of the United States wheats, perhaps the most important feature of the week. It shows that the European markets are not getting their full requirements from south of the equator and that they may have to again turn to North America to fill out their weekly wants. However, we think that too much stress should not be laid on this feature as it is well-known that a considerable portion of the native wheat of France, Germany and even Russia is lacking in strength this year and they need a certain amount of the North American variety to strengthen their poorer wheat. Whether this demand will continue or not remains to be seen, but it is a hopeful sign and indicates that present values are on a legitimate basis. Foreign crop conditions

are mainly favorable. There are some complaints from Russia in regard to insufficient snow covering and damage might result if weather turned cold. There the weather is mild at present. The outlook in India shows marked improvement as a result of the recent rainfall. The Punjab has again had a heavy fall and some authorities report that the rainfall is excessive. Statistics were not so bearing. The wheat shipments were smaller than for several weeks past and the American visible supply showed a fair sized decrease as well as the World's visible. The World's shipments of wheat for the week were 12,422,000 bushels as against 12,344,000 bushels last week and 8,624,000 bushels last year. Out of this the Argentine shipped 5,696,000 bushels, Australia 1,536,000 bushels and Russia 936,000 bushels. The United States visible supply decreased 894,000 bushels compared with an increase last year of 863,000 bushels. The Canadian visible shows an increase of 202,421 bushels, making the total now 24,390,941 bushels compared to 24,188,517 bushels last week and 21,092,277 bushels last year. The World's visible, according to Bradstreet's, decreased 1,582,000 bushels. A year ago the decrease was 744,000 bushels. Primary receipts in the United States continue large and the total receipts at the four principal spring wheat points from the beginning of the crop year August 1st, 1912, to date are as follows: Minneapolis 92,671,000 bushels; Duluth 73,290,517 bushels; Chicago 31,189,000 bushels; Milwaukee 78,290,000 bushels, making a total of 204,780,607 bushels against 123,548,393 bushels last year and making a total of 115,999,897 bushels two years ago.

The Winnipeg market has advanced and at times has shown considerable independent strength although for the most part trading has been extremely dull. The Northwest Grain Dealers Association issued a report on the crop movement to date which was construed as bullish. It estimates the total crop of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta as 180,000,000 bushels against a former estimate of 190,000,000 bushels. Wheat inspected to date amounts to 98,280,000 bushels, wheat in transit not inspected 1,309,000 bushels, wheat in store country points 19,500,000 bushels; wheat in farmers' hands to market 25,500,000 bushels. Total crop 180,580,000 bushels. The report also states that there is very little threatening to be done except in Southern Manitoba and that about 40 per cent of fall ploughing has been done. All grades of cash wheat have advanced from 1c to 1 1/2c, part of this of course is due to advance in futures and part to the fact that exporters are looking forward to an early opening of navigation. At the same time offerings are light, although the movement is fairly liberal for the time of year.

Today's cash prices are 1 Northern 82 1/2c; 2 Nor., 82 1/2c; 3 Nor., 79 1/2c; No. 4 wheat, 75c; No. 5, 69c; No. 6, 64c; feed 54 1/2c; No. 1 Alberta Red Winter 56 1/2c; No. 2 A.R.W., 54c; 3 A.R.W., 50 1/2c. Futures closed May, 88 1/2c; July 89 1/2c.

Practically unchanged but demand is easier, especially for tough grades. Today's closing prices are 2 C.W., 33 1/2c; 3 C.W., 30 1/2c; extra 1 feed, 32c; 1 feed, 31c; 2 feed, 28c. Futures closed May 36c; July 36 1/2c.

The demand for barley is easier and prices are slightly lower. Today, No. 3 C.W. closed at 47 1/2c; No. 4, 45 1/2c. Rejected, 40c; feed, 39c.

Receipts of flax continue to run much heavier than last year and prices have turned lower again. Today's values are 1 N.W.C., 11 1/4c; 2 C.W., 10 1/2c; 3 C.W., 9 1/2c. Futures closed May, 114 1/2c; July, 115 1/2c.

All prices quoted above are for in store. Fort William, Port Arthur or Duluth.

Duchess Back at Ottawa

Ottawa.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia have arrived home from Montreal after an absence of several weeks, owing to the illness of the Duchess.

Premier Borden, Hon. Martin Burrell, and other state representatives were present to welcome the royal party home.

Glasgow.—A middle-aged woman named Mary Ferris was found dead in her house at Glasgow. She was badly bruised on the head and limbs and the doctor's report states that she was kicked to death.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON X.—FIRST QUARTER, FOR MARCH 9, 1913

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xix, 12-17, 23-29—Memory Verses, 15, 16—Golden Text, II Cor. vi, 17—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

It does seem too bad to hurry over these lessons after the fashion of the suggestion of those who have assigned them, but the faithful teacher will take up the intervening portions and endeavor to omit nothing. Every part of the record of the visit of the Lord and the angels to Abraham in chapter xviii is most fascinating and most instructive and practical.

See the Lord of glory in human form, as doubtless He also appeared to Adam and Eve in Eden. See Him and His two companions, the two angels, also in the form of men, accepting Abraham's hospitality and actually eating the food prepared by Abraham and Sarah. Consider that He also ate in His immortal resurrection body. Think of the breakfast He prepared for his disciples on the shore of Galilee and also of eating and drinking with Him at His table in His kingdom.

Do not omit to notice the water for their feet. Consider His reference to the omission of this by Simon (Luke xii, 44) and see Him attending to it Himself in John xiii. Contrast Sarah's three measures of meal unleavened (xviii, 6) with the woman's three measures of meal leavened of Matt. xiii, 33. See the great saying of xviii, 14: Is anything too hard for the Lord? And compare Jer. xxxii, 17-27.

In xviii, 22, see the Lord and Abraham alone together, while the two angels go on their way to Sodom to rescue Lot. Hear Abraham pleading for Sodom and the Lord's assurance that if there were but ten righteous men in the city He would not destroy it.

Contrast the greater sin of Israel when the presence of such men as Noah, Daniel and Job could not prevent the judgment from falling upon her and the intercession of Moses or Samuel would not avail (Ezek. xiv, 14-20; Jer. xv, 2) more tolerable for Sodom than for Capernaum in the day of judgment (Matt. xi, 23, 24).

We have seen Lot pitching his tent toward Sodom and later dwelling in Sodom (xiii, 12; xiv, 12) but now we see him a ruler in Sodom, sitting in the gate of Sodom (xix, 1). That means getting on in the world, but it means such a fellowship with the world as angels cannot approve, for they prefer to abide in the street rather than enter Lot's house.

When they communicated to Lot their business, that they had been sent to destroy the city because of its iniquity, which cried greatly to God, they told Lot to tell his family and relatives to flee from the city because of the judgment that was about to come. They paid no heed to Lot's message, however, and he seemed to them as one that mocked.

So much for the value of a testimony against the world by one who is conformed to the world. The life and conduct of Lot is such a problem that if the spirit by Peter had not told us that he was a righteous man (II Pet. ii, 7, 8) we might never have supposed that he was such a one. Such a testimony concerning such a man should prevent us from passing judgment on any one as to whether they are the Lord's or not. See Rom. xiv, 13; I Cor. 4, 5.

In the morning the two angels took Lot and his wife and their two daughters by the hand and brought them forth without the city, urging them to escape for their lives and look not behind them lest they should be consumed in the destruction of the city.

The perverseness and unbelief of Lot are seen in his refusal to escape to the mountain and in his fear that He who had delivered him from Sodom would let some evil befall him in the mountain. See the marvelous grace of God in sparing Zorah at his request. How wonderful beyond all comprehension the sin of man and the grace of God! There is, however, a limit to His forbearance if sin is persisted in, for though He is long suffering and not willing that any should perish, the day will come when He will come (II Pet. iii, 9, 10).

From chapter xix, 15-23, it looks as if the day on which Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed began with a clear sky, a morning of sunshine after a night of the usual sins to which the cities were given over. If the sun-in-law of Lot happened to mention to any of their friends the visit of their father and his strange message concerning the approaching doom it probably caused only laughter. But the clouds gathered, the storm broke, the fire and brimstone fell, and that was the last morning of earth for the inhabitants of those cities.

The Lord Jesus Christ who sent the deluge in the days of Noah and the fire that destroyed those cities, has said: As it was in the days of Lot, even thus shall it be in the day when the Son of Man is revealed. (Luke xvii, 26; xxviii, 30; II Thess. i, 7-9).

He also said: Remember Lot's wife (Luke xviii, 32). And when the day these Old Testament records are ridiculed, as they so often are, it is the Lord Jesus who is thus held up for scorn and contempt and through Him, God the Father, for all of His words and works were the Father's through Him (John xii, 49; xiv, 10).

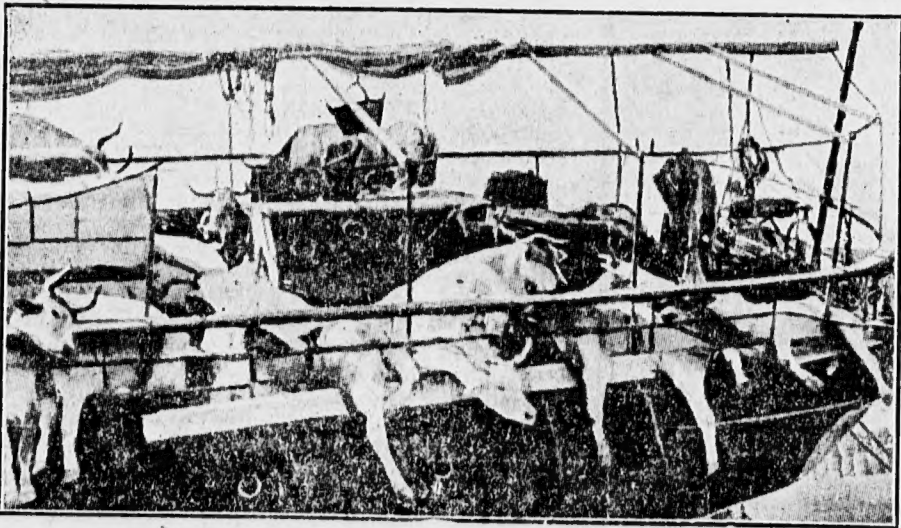
Hudson Bay Terminus

Ottawa.—Fort Nelson will be the Government's choice for the Hudson Bay Railway terminus, unless upon completion of the surveys and inspection it might be thought advisable to decide otherwise.

This was Hon. Frank Cochrane's answer to Hon. George Graham's question in the House. To Fort Nelson from Le Pas is 420 miles, while to Fort Churchill it is 506 miles approximately.

Expenditures on the line since last season are as follows: Surveys, \$156,431; construction \$354,830; Le Pas bridge \$103,000; rails and other supplies \$195,343.

London.—John Benson, a Crimean veteran, died at Brighton, following a fall in which he fractured his collarbone.



STRIKING ARGUMENT AGAINST OCEAN TRANSIT OF LIVE CATTLE

This picture was taken at Malta on the arrival of the cattle boat Aventure, bound for Tripoli from Naples with a cargo of live animals. The ship put into Malta in distress, having encountered terrible weather on its voyage. Over 200 head of cattle perished. Similar scenes to that depicted are enacted in the Atlantic whenever a cattle-

boat meets with bad weather while bringing livestock to England. They form a powerful argument against the live cattle trade, which entails a lot of needless torture for the unfortunate beasts. Suffering from seasickness as they do, even a relatively calm passage means misery for them. In really bad weather a cattle boat becomes

an inferno, the poor dumb animals rolling about and getting torn and lacerated. Happy indeed if they are thrown overboard and a speedy end made of their agony. England imports annually live animals for food to the value of nearly \$20,000,000.

NEWSPAPER LAW

- 1.—The postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reason for its not being taken. A neglect to do this makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for payment.
- 2.—If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until payment is made.
- 3.—Any person who takes a paper out of the postoffice, whether directed to his name or not or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.
- 4.—If a subscriber orders his paper stopped and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it from the postoffice. This proceeds upon the ground that man must pay for what he uses.
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Gleichen, Alberta, March 7, 1913

The Success of Mixed Farming

Exclusive grain growing cannot continue. The increasing value of our lands brought about by more increase in population, means that grain growing, never paying a very high profit per acre and always a chance crop, must be augmented by some other system of farming to return sure and reasonable profits on the capital invested. Even though land was not increasing in value, the gradual shrinkage in grain yields, with, we must admit, increasing trouble with weeds and drifting soil will force a change. Exclusive grain growing cannot continue. It must give way to either specialized farming or to mixed farming. Mixed farming, which would incorporate a system in which grain growing would still play a part seems the most feasible and natural course to follow.

In mixed farming there are two courses that are open. The incorporation of milk production or beef production. Naturally sheep and hog raising would also be a factor. It is beef production we will discuss.

Beef production in almost any part of the world is in a peculiar position at the present time. The world is short of beef. Millions that one or two years ago ate their share of roasted or boiled meat now do without it. Prices are high and while trust or butcher may be playing their part in boosting prices, the fact remains that we are short of beef cattle on the farms.

Within the last decade a transformation in the cattle rearing areas of North America has taken place. The ranges that produced feeding cattle by the tens of thousands have passed. The farmers of the central American states have yearly been paying higher prices for their feeders. Now they cannot get half what they want at profit-making prices. Western Canada is following close in this regard and the end of the production of cheap feeders can be seen as well as the production of finished range steers.


A new system of beef production must be created that will enable the farmer to rear, feed and turn the finished steer off at a reasonable figure. How can this be done?

One of the most reasonable suggestions in this regard is the dual purpose breed of cattle—the establishment of herds of cows that will produce a paying flow of milk and give birth to calves that can be grown into good beef animals. This entails very careful breeding, and it will be a level headed farmer that will breed without either sole milk production or sole beef production swaying him. If it can be done, the dual purpose breed will finally hold a premier place, but it will require very careful work to keep the balance between milk production and beef production.

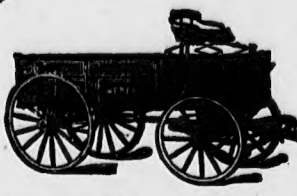
Another method of beef producing that is gaining ground is that of forcing, the production of finished beef steers under 24 months old. This method of growing beef is gaining ground in the older countries and it should be effective here.

In the production of finished beef under two years of age, breeding plays as important a part as feeding. The animals that are to be finished in this period must be no scrub stock. If such a system of breeding and feeding will succeed it will require highly-bred stock. Stock to mature, and be finished at an early age, must have the inbred character of maturing early, yet they must also reproduce suitable growth in this period. In this regard it has been claimed that when beef animals of almost pure blood of one breed are crossed with animals of pure blood of another breed the progeny will usually make greater gains than either of the pure-breds. For instance the most popular feeders of England and Scotland are the blue roans obtained by crossing Shorthorn cows with Aberdeen-Angus bulls. However it should be remembered that to breed the progeny of this cross will produce a common grade that may or may not produce a profit. In this same way it may be possible to breed a beef pure-bred bull on the dual purpose cow that is a high producer and obtain a comparatively first-class beef animal, better than could be obtained by a straight dual purpose breed.

In breeding for beef production we have had very little definite work such as we have had in breeding for milk production. If the crossing of breeds will produce better feeders as is maintained by many, then we want to know it, and we want to know what crosses are most desirable for cheapest gains. There is room for experimental breeding for beef production as there is for experimental feeding—Albertan.



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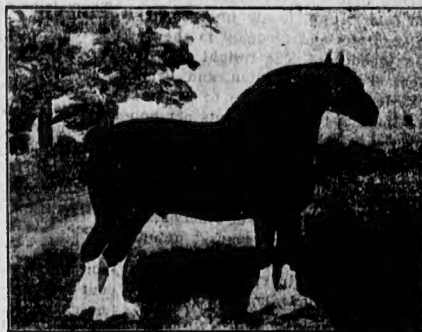
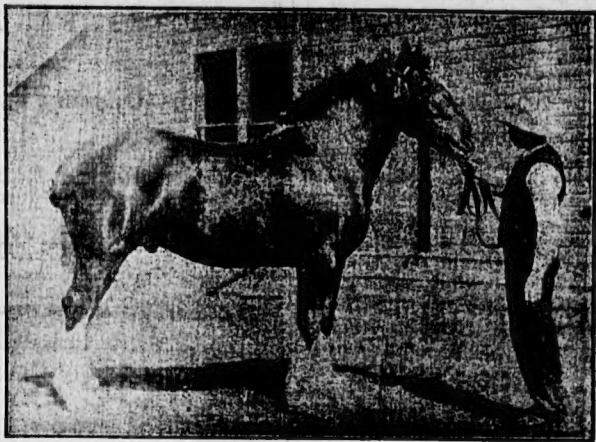
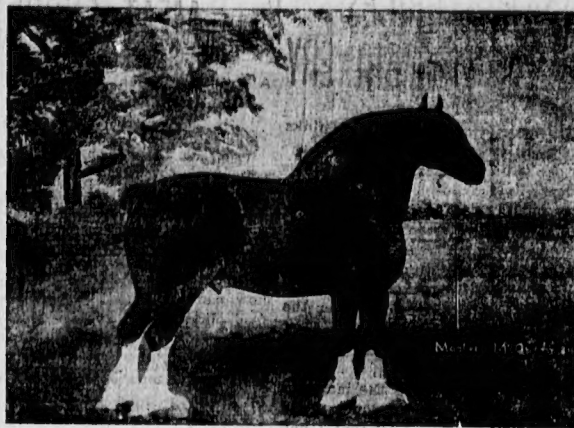
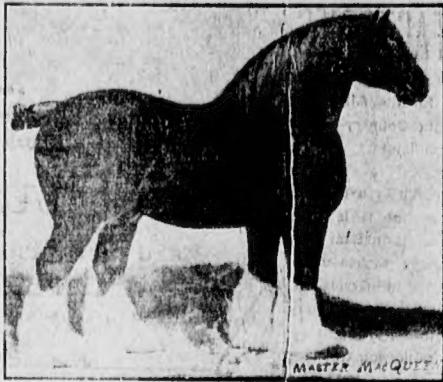
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WHERE FARMING IS PAYING WELL

Production in the New Glasgow In-
dustrial District Cannot Keep
Pace With the Demand

The town of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, is selected by Mr. W. A. Craik in "The Canadian Countryman" as typical of many towns and cities in the Maritime Provinces where industries are bringing business and prosperity to both farmer and citizen. He points out that the revival of progress in the provinces by the sea, where there was stagnation for thirty years or more, is directly attributable to a single cause, namely, the development of industry. "Sydney, New Glasgow, Truro, Amherst, St. John, Halifax, Moncton and Sackville," says Mr. Craik, "to name a few leading examples, are all on the up grade because of what their industries are accomplishing and, as the industrial towns advance, the whole country will respond to the call. It was the building of ships that was the basis of the former development of the Maritime Provinces. It will be the manufacture of many other commodities that will bring back those days of prosperity."

What benefit does the community derive from this industrial development? New Glasgow is far enough away from other towns to be self-centred. Therefore, its working classes spend their money at home. Wages are undoubtedly good as compared with the cost of living. The average pay of machinists ranges from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day, while in the structural shops workers earn from \$2 to \$2.50 per day, the latter price being paid for good, all-round men and riveters. Men who are capable of handling blue prints and acting as squad bosses in the structural shops get from \$2.50 to \$3 per day. In the N. S. Steel and Coal Co. all the men employed in the mills are paid by the tonnage; helpers earn from \$2.50 to \$3 per day and rollers from \$3 to \$6 per day. Wages of ordinary laborers in New Glasgow are 17½ cents per hour. Summing everything up, it is computed that between \$75,000 and \$100,000 cash is put into circulation every fortnight in New Glasgow, Stellarton and Westville, of which a large percentage is spent in New Glasgow stores.

The effect of the increasing industrial population on the agricultural situation is highly important. In Pictou County, which contains some of the best farming land in the Province, the number of abandoned farms is a depressing feature. Lack of markets was the direct cause of the agricultural slump which led to the disappearance of a large section of the farming community. To-day young people do not leave the farm because there is no money in farming; in the New Glasgow district they leave because wages are so good in the fac-

ories and the life is attractive. Meanwhile prices of farm products are soaring and production cannot keep pace with the demand. A strong movement has set in to settle the land. Already abandoned farms are being re-occupied and steps are being taken to encourage English settlers to come in and cultivate the soil.

The moral of New Glasgow's story is that commerce and agriculture will prosper in proportion to the industrial growth, and on the success of the industries will depend the welfare of the agricultural and commercial classes. Develop the industries and there will be a stable foundation on which farmers and merchants can build. Hamper them and all classes will feel the effect.

MOTIVE FOR MORTGAGING

Interesting Table Showing Why People
Burden Their Property

In a recent inquiry on the mortgage question in the United States with a view to ascertaining the motive for mortgaging property, nine towns of Cattaraugus County, New York, showed the following results:

	Per Centage
For purchase money	54.55
For improvements	17.30
To pay previous mortgage	1.81
To pay debts	1.38
To use in business	1.68
To secure endorsements	1.40
To raise money for investment	.60
To sink oil wells	.29
To secure annuities	.25
To pay off heirs	.16
For support and family expenses	.14
Sickness	.16
Extravagance	.14
Speculation	.08
Miscellaneous	.30

Total 80.24

No motive ascertained 19.76

Total 100.00

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Shop of Gleichen I
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HAVE YOU A DAIRY COW?

Local Papers in Saskatchewan Hand
Out Advice to Farmers

The local papers of Saskatchewan as well as the farm press, are drawing the attention of farmers to the profits of the dairy industry. The Viscount Sun says in part:

"Have you a dairy cow? If this question were asked our Saskatchewan farmers to-day 95 per cent. of them would have to answer in the negative. A dairy cow gives all the way from 6,000 to 30,000 pounds testing from 3 to 5 per cent. butter fat. At present figures, the ordinary milking animal costs from \$60 to \$80; the dairy cow from \$150 to \$300. An average milker gives 3,000 pounds of milk per year testing about 2.75 per cent. Your dairy cow gives at least 9,000 testing 3.75 per cent. If you sell milk you make \$120 more from a dairy cow (6,000 pounds of milk at \$2 per 100 pounds) and have all the skim milk from 6,000 pounds who a milk to feed to the hogs. In short you will have to stable, feed and care for three milkers to obtain the same results as from one dairy cow."

The Gull Lake Advertiser says: "What are you going to do with the products of your crop this fall?—your screenings, your sprouted sheaves, your straw—the thousand and one accessories of the bountiful grain harvest? Burn them, you say! You must be rich, and, if so, this is not for you. If not, utilize them at a profit. How?—by buying a few head of stock. Put that extra bushel per acre that a bountiful Providence and the fertility of Saskatchewan's soil has given you into a couple of cows, a few pigs or a few sheep. You can buy a first class milking cow for \$90.00, three pure bred pigs, four pure bred or a dozen grade ewes for the same sum, and in the spring there will be additions; dollars and cents every one. Beef as high as eleven cents on the hoof, pork up to nine and mutton up to six, live weight. Think of it."

BASIS OF BUSINESS

President Taft Says It is a Protective
Tariff

One of the most striking features of the United States President's campaign is the tenacity with which the three candidates have adhered to the principle of moderate protection, the policy calculated to contribute materially to the national development of the country. In speaking on the tariff question last year President Taft said:

"The business of the country rests on a protective-tariff basis. The public keenly realize that a disturbance of business by a change in the tariff and a threat of injury to the industry of the country ought to be avoided, and that nothing could help so much to minimize the fear of disturbance as changes as the known existence of a reliable source of information on a relative action. The deep interest in the matter of an impartial examination of facts before any new revision was evidenced by an effort to pass a tariff-commission bill in the House of the Sixty-first Congress in which many of both parties united."

In his reference to the Wilson tariff of 1894 which gave manufacturers free wool but provided for duties on woollen manufactures the President said:

"It is the only experience we have had for a generation of a radical revision of this schedule, and, without exaggerating its importance, one pledged to a moderate protection policy may well hesitate before giving approval without full information to legislation which makes a more radical reduction in the protection actually afforded to manufacturers of wool than did the Wilson Act."

THE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

Its Expansion Desirable in the Interests of the Whole Country

It is significant to note that the sheep industry has dwindled rapidly since the introduction of the British preference which has resulted in closing a large number of woollen mills in different parts of the country. A partial solution would be to revise the tariff on woollen goods.

Dealing with the sheep industry, the Globe in a recent issue said:

"Expansion of the woollen industry and sheep-raising industry in Canada is desirable in the interests of the whole country. There is a sure and constant market for wool, because there is nothing to adequately take its place. To every nation that has taken the industry seriously it has proved highly profitable, one of the best paying for the amount of work involved. Canada has natural conditions adapted to the raising of the finest mutton and wool, as the meagre attempts of our pioneers have proved, and we have proved, and we have plenty of waste land. As products of sheep there are not only wool and mutton but tallow as well."

REDUCING THE COST

Mixed Farming Would Lower the Outlay on the Necessaries of Life

The Canadian Farm in a recent article makes a strong plea for mixed farming in the three Western provinces when it points out that the cost of living can be decreased by its adoption. The article is in part as follows:

"No country in the world should be able to produce better or cheaper meats than those grain-growing provinces. Poultry of all kinds do well and thrive on the waste of many farms where they are kept while milk and butter and cheese should be yielded in sufficient quantities to at least meet the local demands. Last year Manitoba alone exported upwards of 4,000,000 bushels of feed wheat besides a very large quantity of barley, while she imported more pork and mutton than she raised, and for months last winter Winnipeg imported milk from Minnesota. It is not because of difficulty in raising these products nor of the want of a good market for them that so few enter upon mixed farming. Nor is there a fear that the soil would be injured by taking up these branches of agriculture. Evidence from every hand points to the ease with which abundant yields are secured and meat-producing animals developed. Last year the Canadian Conservation Commission had surveys made of 40,000 acres of Manitoba lands, and learned from the most dependable sources that yields are going back year by year, while weeds are increasing at an alarming rate.

Nor is the remedy hard to find and to employ. It lies in extending the farming operations in the direction of producing the several necessities of life that are being imported in enormous quantities and so largely responsible for the high cost of living in the West.

The happiest farmer and the most contented, and really prosperous family, are those who find profitable employment six days a week the year through and are able to see the returns coming in week by week to meet the emergencies of life. Such men have a most interesting career. They are seldom troubled by gnawing debt, and never run the risk of protracted privation.

POULTRY METHODS

Below we give the record of a pen of nine White Orpingtons belonging to Mr. Frank Smits, a New Brunswick farmer, who conscientiously endeavored to produce the best result possible from his small flock. The records established do not furnish anything specially remarkable, but the account is interesting, if for no other reason than that each pullet was named, and the owner has been able to give the time each commenced to lay and the number of eggs laid up to a stated time. Mr. Smits states that at the time these pullets started laying it was from 20 to 24 degrees below zero. In January he received 97 eggs from the five oldest. Following is the interesting record:—

	At 1 yr. old.	At 1 yr. 7 wks.
Queen ..	85	89
Edna ..	109	139
Diana ..	71	89
Mamie ..	61	80
Juliette ..	60	82
	At 1 yr. 3 wks.	
Red Wing.	55	57
Beauty ..	123	132
Annabel ..	105	119
Bunch ..	40	52
Total	689	839

AN ANECDOTE ON THE COST OF LIVING

The high prices secured by the farmer at present for his produce are brought prominently to the front by the following anecdote from an American exchange:

"A Kansas farmer, so the story goes, came into town to buy a new wagon. The dealer made a price of \$70, to which the farmer objected, saying that he had purchased the same style and make of wagon many years before for \$60. The dealer explained that the advance in the price was due to higher cost of materials, etc., but the farmer was not convinced. After a lengthy argument it developed that the farmer ten years before had paid for the \$60 wagon with 600 bushels of corn; corn at that time bringing ten cents per bushel. "I will tell you what I will do," said the dealer. "You give me 600 bushels of corn for this \$70 wagon and I will make you a present of the best reaper in my stock, your choice of surreys, and you can bring your wife down and I will make her a present of the best kitchen range I have in the place, and will fit her kitchen up complete with new dishes and cooking utensils. Is it a bargain?" It wasn't.

WESTERN PRICES FOR MACHINERY

T. H. Race, Who Investigated, Thinks Tariff Has Little to do With the Subject

Mr. T. H. Race, Mitchell, Ontario, last year visited many of the chief manufacturing cities of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota, to learn what advantages the American manufacturers of the West have over the Canadian manufacturers of the East in supplying the trade in Western Canada.

"In conversation with the manager of a large implement concern in Illinois, who confirmed all that I had gathered at Racine, Milwaukee, Madison and Peoria," says Mr. Race, "I learned that the advantages were of a two fold nature, firstly in a cheaper freight rate, and secondly in the volume of output. The freight rate between Toronto Hamilton, and Brantford, by way of Chicago to St. Paul and Winnipeg was two cents per hundred less than by the North shore route to Winnipeg. 'With that advantage,' said the manager, 'together with the advantage of manufacturing for a market of ninety-seven millions as against a market of only seven millions we can afford to pay the Canadian duty and still do business with the Canadian West. In fact, he continued, 'these advantages in our favor, trifling as they are, reduce the tariff protection to the Canadian manufacturer to a matter of only about five per cent. and if the Canadian government should take off the duty entirely it would not likely affect the prices now paid in Canada to any noticeable extent.'

Advantage of Large Output

"In order to impress upon me the advantages of a large output over a comparatively small one, I was informed that a large American implement firm last year manufactured five hundred binders. They did this at a cost of themselves with many of their old customers, who, if they had to go elsewhere for binders, might do so for other lines. The manager assured me that if they got three-quarters of the cost of making these binders they would be well satisfied. I asked if they intended to continue that branch of the business. The reply was 'that they had not decided that point yet; but if they did continue it would be in a large way, for, said the manager, 'a firm making five hundred binders will not be in the business long against concerns making fifty thousand at a time. The fact is, all agricultural machinery is now being manufactured at a minimum cost and the profit depends on the volume of output, tariff duties being neither here nor there.' All this information impressed me, and with my personal knowledge of how agricultural machinery is selling in other lands I confess myself unable to see that the tariff is figuring much in the fixing of prices here in North America, when the farmers are buying cheaper than any other farmers in the world.

Elsewhere Than the Tariff

Can the Saskatchewan farmer who asks the question, "When are the manufacturing industries of Canada going to be able to stand alone?" get his answer in the case as I found it? Are the American manufacturers standing alone? If not, if they are bolstered up by tariff protection, why is machinery cheaper there than anywhere else in the world? Furthermore, if the freight rates and ninety million market advantages, practically reduce the Canadian protection to a nominal five per cent. as I was told at Moline and St. Paul, how far is the Canadian manufacturer from standing alone? I fear, if the Saskatchewan farmer has a real grievance in high prices for agricultural machinery, he will have to look elsewhere than the tariff for a cause."

GRAIN GROWERS' DIVIDEND

A Figure That Opens the Eyes of the Eastern Manufacturers

The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited, according to an official statement has a paid up capital of \$586,472.72. The net profit for the past year was \$121,614.13, or sufficient for a dividend of about 21 per cent. In addition the company has a reserve of \$249,520.59 and during the year spent about \$21,000 in educational work which in part at least was a free trade propaganda. The Eastern manufacturer as he looks at those dividend figures reflects that he has much of finance to learn from the West.

"Treasure Island" Sold

Christmas Island, the original "Treasure Island" of Robert Louis Stevenson's great story and around which many another less famous tale of piracy, treasure and blackbirding has been written, on whose coral shores lie the skeletons of many a wreck, was sold to a German syndicate for a mid-Pacific depot for steamships. The price is said to be \$272,000 cash. The island was owned by a family named Greig.

STOCK FOR MEAT SUPPLIES

A Problem Which Should Command the Attention of the Canadian Farmer

What is to be done in order to build up the meat industry of Canada? There will be little use for abattoirs if the farmers do not raise animals for slaughter therein, and the question is now not so much how can we export our surplus meat, but rather how can we import enough meat to feed ourselves. Grain farmers of the western provinces are being urged by experimental farm workers, farmers' institutes, livestock and farm papers to diversify their farming not only for safety as to returns, but as an assurance against the time when fertility will be so depleted that yield of grain will be no longer profitable. There is at present a market in Canada for all live stock produce and for all kinds of smoked meats, lard, ham and bacon, so that the market is here with good price. As the population increases this market will grow. It is generally supposed that the extremely low temperatures which prevail during the winter in the west are absolutely prohibitive of the successful and economical handling of live stock. As a matter of fact, much of the best beef sold in Calgary, Edmonton and Winnipeg this spring was fed out in the open air last winter with no shelter except a few buildings, and here and there some haystacks and very cheap sheds. Northwest winters are no harder on live stock than the winters of Ontario.

More Mixed Farming

This general subject will be found discussed at great length in the last annual report issued by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, as veterinary general of the Dominion Government. The general subject of the languishing meat industry of Canada was the subject of a lengthy debate in the house of commons about a year ago, and it is a fair surmise that the federal government made in some way to encourage the industry. Unfortunately, the cold climate of Western Canada and the general desire of the new settler to get a quick return from his land and to pay for his arm as quickly as possible militates against the industry. In the end, however, the farmer who raises some live stock and who feeds his fatted grain will come out ahead, and unquestionably the country as a whole will be greatly benefited by more mixed farming in Eastern and Western Canada alike. Indeed, the situation is becoming so grave as to demand the earnest and early attention of the Dominion and provincial governments.

Steady Supply Needed

Nothing, perhaps, will accomplish so much as a campaign of publicity and education, which will convince the western farmer that he will benefit himself and his land by raising live stock. The lesson cannot be too strongly impressed upon Western farmers that the growth and prosperity of the live stock and meat business of the country depends upon an ample and steady supply of live stock being furnished to the packers and butchers scattered over the country. Without ample supplies and raw materials these people cannot operate economically, so that it is greatly to the benefit and profit of the farmers to keep a steady supply moving forward in order that the home market may be maintained and developed and the best prices established for the live stock grown within the provinces. —The Toronto World.

SHEEP RAISING

Some Canadians think that the very large decrease in the manufacture of wool explains the decline in sheep production. This is without doubt a partial explanation and it seems fairly well established that with a strong and rapidly expanding woollen industry there would be better prices paid for Canadian wool to the sheep-raiser who would thus be encouraged to go into sheep raising more extensively. This whole subject is likely to be one of the first inquiries of the Tariff Commission which it is understood the Government will announce during the present session. In connection with the question of sheep raising the following paragraph from the Globe, Toronto, will be of interest:

"Canada's insignificant contribution to the total world's production of sheep is shown in a detailed comparative statement of the production of different continents and countries last year, as compared with 1895. During those seventeen years the number of sheep has increased 93,620,289, from 616,229,872, Australia at present leads by a wide margin, with 117,611,064. Argentina stands second, with 803,517; United States third, with 216,000; Russia fourth with 100,000, and Turkey next, with 50,000, and Canada twenty-sixth, with 10,000.

WEST PLANNING FOR FACTORIES

Industries Needed for the All-round Development of the Country—A Bright Official

S. Nicholson, Secretary-Treasurer of Tofield, Alta., states that it is proposed to establish an Industrial Bureau in Western Canada, whose main object will be to secure industries for Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. The matter is to be brought to the attention of the Dominion Government, inasmuch as general opinion in the West favors making this bureau a branch of the Trade and Commerce Department. The new organization would assemble all available information as to the industrial needs and opportunities of western municipalities, keeping in active touch with all local Industrial Bureaus and Boards of Trade.

It is also proposed that this bureau would be in communication with Eastern manufacturers, giving all possible assistance in the establishment of new or branch factories in the Western Provinces.

"This bureau," said Mr. Nicholson, "would give home manufacturers the first chance, but if they could not build the required factory, then we would give outsiders a chance."

"For what industries in the West are there the greatest opportunities?" he was asked.

"The brick industry is at present the most attractive," he said. "Edmonton brought brick from Minnesota this summer. These cost the consumer, f.o.b. Edmonton \$36.00 per thousand, for faced brick. There is first-class brick clay in Estevan, Medicine Hat, Tofield, Taber and many other western places."

Mr. Nicholson also referred to the opportunities in the West for the manufacture of gas and piping of all kinds, pump and out mills were needed. A larger supply of iron manufactures was needed. At present the dealer has to buy in too large quantities. There are numerous also or plants where many of the small parts of machinery could be made and assembled with larger parts, which might be shipped in. Twine and rope factories, and jute mills were also needed.

Regarding labor for factories, Mr. Nicholson has no fear, but would encourage it by the establishing of clothing or other factories where women and girls are employed. If the mechanic or laborer could obtain employment for his family as in the Eastern Canadian cities, he would as a rule sooner go West than remain in the East.

CAPITAL IN INDUSTRIES

Has Not Nearly Reached the Limit of its Productivity

Figures showing the relative productivity of capital employed in manufacturing in Canada and the United States make it very clear that Canadian industries are as yet only in the early stages of development. In 1900 the total capital employed in the United States in the manufacturing industry was estimated at \$9,813,831,390. The value of the total product was estimated at \$13,000,149,169, that is, about 32 per cent. in excess of capitalization. In the case of Canada the total capital invested in the manufacturing industry in 1900 was \$446,916,487, and the total value of the product \$481,053,375, or less than 1 per cent. in excess of capitalization. In 1910 the total value of capital invested in the Canadian manufacturing industry was \$1,247,583,609, and the value of total product \$1,165,575,633, a total somewhat less than that of capitalization. This would seem to show that manufacturing capital produces less in Canada than in the United States. As an offset to this, however, it must be remembered that the industry is younger and less highly developed in Canada than in the United States, and that much of the capital that has been recently invested in it has not reached its full earning capacity. The figures for 1910 in Canada are particularly interesting as they show that the Dominion undertook even more development in the industrial line in the last ten years than in the previous years. There seems no doubt that Canada has still quite a way to go before most of her industries will be beyond the developing stage and will be yielding the greatest amount of product possible for the capital invested. What, of course, improves the showing in the figures is their specialization. In most concerns there all their machinery is running all the time, while in Canada many factories have installed machinery which only needs to run half time to supply the demand in some particular articles.

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Expert Gasoline and Steam Installing and Rebuilding

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should be insured. Only the man who fails to give this important subject the proper thought and deliberation fails to act. It is that man we want to reach with our arguments. We want you to appreciate the vital necessity of taking out a policy of fire insurance with us right NOW.

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Best Drugs at honest prices

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COLONIZATION COMPANY, LTD.
CALGARY, ALBERTA**

AMENDS FOR ALL

By E. R. Punshon

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne & Toronto

(Continued)

Oh, what a man, he gasped as he scuttled back into the house, utterly possessed by equal hate and fear. Well, now I will—and can find out if he likes. I'll risk it.

A moment later Thorold called to him again.

Only bringing up the rest of the oil, sir, Green answered, as he appeared at the top of the kitchen stairs with a full bucket in each hand.

I thought you had finished, said Thorold, but wait a moment.

He went again into the room and again stood in silence by his brother's side.

It was nearly twenty minutes before he came out again; and during all that time Green was busy, toiling terribly, running with full and heavy buckets up the stairs to the room above the drawing-room and down again to the cellar and then up again.

He had just returned down the stairs again when Thorold at last came out into the hall.

It is strange how my head aches, he said; I can hardly see.

Is everything ready, sir? Green asked.

Best sit down and rest a minute, sir; you're a bit overcome, sir.

Thorold nodded and went and stood outside, struggling for that self-control he had never dreamed he could be so near to losing.

But indeed though he thought himself a hard man, his nature was in its essence tender and emotional; and now it had been stirred to its very depths by such a grief as he had never thought to endure.

He stood silently, impassive, immobile in the sun.

It was as though a reaction had overtaken him and his thoughts were wandering; as though his smouldering rage and the anguish of his grief so together obsessed him that he hardly knew what was happening around him.

His fierce, vivid eyes were dull; and he never saw how busily Green's active little figure skipped up and down in the house behind him.

Green noticed this absorption, and muttered to himself:

I don't believe he sees nothing; for if I had known he was going to be like this I might have risked trying to bring her down; but she's a good big 'un, I hardly think I could have carried her.

Thorold moved, and seemed to throw off the heavy thoughts that had held him in thrall. He came into the house.

Is everything ready? he asked.

Everything, Green answered; and if I was you, sir, I should say that as soon as it's on fire and we've seen it take good hold, we had better clear off as fast as we can. That there Inspector Lock has seen you—

True, said Thorold with unusual docility; how strange my head feels; yes, we had better be off quickly, for if the fire does attract anyone and we are seen near it, it might be awkward. Put a light to it.

Green struck a match and obeyed. The little heap of chips flared up at once.

The flame seemed to run like a snake across the oil-soaked carpet. A dense and stifling vapor filled the room. Green shut the door hurriedly.

That'll blaze like old boots, he said; hadn't we better be off, sir?

Thorold nodded, and with his hand still up to his forehead accompanied Green out of the house. Already smoke was issuing from door and window, and rising like a blue, ominous banner of destruction in the calm quiet air.

It's that good 'old, sir, said Green quietly getting into the motor-car as if he had a right to a place in it. In a couple of hours there won't be more nor a heap of ashes left 'ere, sir.

Thorold took his seat. He gave one look at the house from which the blue, curling smoke was rising in thin wisps of vapour, and then like a man in a dream he started the engine and drove away.

In a moment or two the shoulder of the down hid the house from view. A little farther on still, and even the ascending smoke was no longer visible.

Ah, there's more flame now, said Green; more flame and less smoke.

Thorold did not answer, but his manner seemed to become more natural. It was as though he were fighting with more success against the heavy cloud that had fallen on him; the vivid fierceness crept back into his dull eye and he no longer felt such an intense bewildering pain in his head.

There's just a chance, Green thought to himself, sitting close beside Thorold; just a chance, all the same I would not be in her shoes for

Swift Current, Saskatchewan

FORTUNES are being made in Swift Current, the fastest growing town in the Canadian West.

THE BUILDING PERMITS for the first month of 1913 TOTAL \$341,814, being larger than any other City west of Toronto except Winnipeg.

MOUNT ROYAL, the choicest property directly south of the business section of the city, is very lot nicely situated on a gradual slope towards the city. BUY a standard sized lot (25 x 115) today.

On terms \$10 cash and \$10 per month, it will be the stepping stone to a fortune.

Write for booklet on Swift Current.

To rent a number of choice improved farms in all sizes, close to school and market.

Agents wanted at every point.

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PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

nothing. But if it comes off, he said to himself with secret joy and hope, I'd rather have a good one than a bad one. You great big wretched bully, than get that there insurance pounds as you wouldn't turn up, curse you!

They drove on for a few minutes till they had covered perhaps a couple of miles, and then Green coughed and said aloud:

Begging your pardon, sir, most 'unbly, sir, I think as 'ow it would be a deal safer if I was to get down 'ere—it's the Inspector Lock as I'm so scared on.

Thorold, without answering, brought his car to a standstill.

Though he did not speak he turned his lowering gaze on Green, and looked at him till the little convict shivered with fresh fear.

His companion might know or guess.

You want to get down 'ere, said presently.

I—I think it would be safe, Green muttered uneasily.

Thorold put his hand in his pocket and gave him some money and an address.

Come to me to-morrow, he said, at that house, and I will give you enough to take you out of the country.

Green accepted the money greedily and jumped down, relieved beyond measure to escape from Thorold's brooding company, that seemed to him so full of threat and rage he feared they might seek a vent anywhere at any moment.

Thorold drove on, almost equally relieved to be alone; for the pain in his head was returning, and now he was asking himself whether all that had taken place in this last hour or two were real; and now he was thinking also of the dark future and the darker task before him.

Until he was out of sight Green watched him, and saw that he never once looked round.

He 'im brown, Green cried triumphantly. He never suspected nothing, the soft fool, for all his bullying—but now we'll see.

He turned round and began to run again at the very top of his speed, for he knew that all might depend on even a moment sooner or later.

In little over ten minutes, for he ran furiously he reached the house again, and to his delight saw that the volume of smoke was already decreasing, and that there was no trace of flame at all.

He opened the front door and found the passage fairly free of smoke.

Shutting the door behind him to cut off the draught, he ventured to open the door of the drawing-room. Here the smoke was thick and he fell back almost choking.

But it cleared and peeping again, he saw that though in several places fire was burning in little growing flames that would in all probability spread before long, unless they were checked, to the rest of the house yet there was no immediate danger.

Green closed the door again, and ran up the stairs to the room in which the unconscious body of the young girl lay.

He took some water from the toilet table and flung it in her face, and then began to slap her hands vigorously with a wet towel.

Under this rough treatment she revived, and opening her eyes looked at him. She lifted herself, and leaning on one arm looked round questioningly.

Better? he asked.

Where am I? What has happened?

She said in return. Who are you?

Oh, I'm just a cove as was passing, he answered. You are Miss Joan Durrant?

Yes, she said. She rose from her crouching position and stood up, supporting herself against the bed-post.

But—what—how do you know my name? I do not know you. What is all that smoke?

The house is on fire, he answered. We shall 'ave to be going, miss.

On fire, she exclaimed in alarm, starting up; why, then—but how is it on fire?

A bloke's been trying to burn it, Green answered, and added, unable to resist boasting of his own cleverness, he made me 'elp 'im, but bless your soul, I did 'im brown for all his bullying and 'im calling me a worm too—I done 'im brown, so I did; and when he thought I was pouring oil about it, it was water 'alf the time, while there was sand, too—lor, I found nigh a ton of sand in the cellar and I laid it thick in the room above, so that if the floor caught the sand would check the fire; and I put more sand and wet clothes about everywhere while he wasn't looking—my, 'ow I did work though—everywhere where I thought it would check the blaze I put sand and wet clothes and things, lor, I did 'im brown, I did, but we'd better be going now, for I couldn't stop it altogether, and I daresay what has got a hold will spread soon.

But, said Joan, puzzled and confused, I don't understand; who tried to set the house on fire?

A big brute of a bloke, Green answered vaguely. Can you walk, miss?

Yes, I think so, she answered, but why—what—what does it mean? She hesitated, and then asked with an air of terror: But is there no one else in the house?

Green shook his head, and looking at her wondered if she knew of that youth whose body still lay in the room beneath, surrounded by flames and smoke. If she knew nothing of this tragedy that had taken place, there might possibly be some advantage in keeping the matter secret.

At any rate there seemed no special object in telling her of it till he knew more of the circumstances of the case.

His natural leaning, too, by his innate character was towards secrecy and concealment.

No, he said, no, there was nothing

else—and we must be off, miss, if you can walk, for though I checked the fire, it'll be spreading soon enough, with no one there to stop it.

Yes, yes, she agreed quite eagerly, as though the suggestion being made, she was only too anxious to go.

She moved towards the door and he followed her. At the moment that she stretched out her hand towards the door-knob they heard a sound outside, and at the same instant heard the key turned in the lock and then hurried steps retreating. Looking at each other in astonishment and dismay, they realized that they were the prisoners in a burning house of an unknown captor.

(To be Continued)

LIONESS IN THEATRE

Women and Children Trampled in Wild Stampede for the Exit

Paris, France.—A lioness, which was released from it cage in the Popular Theatre in the Rue de Belleville last night, owing to an attendant's blunder, caused a panic, which resulted in seven people being trampled and seriously injured.

The lioness was one of the performers in a dramatic sketch. In this sketch a painter dreams that his wife and daughter are attacked and killed by lions, which were the property of a woman with whom the painter has fallen in love.

The little drama, in which the tamer, March, has played for many years, is very popular in France, and the theatre was crowded for last night's performance.

By some mistake, the cage containing the lioness was placed on the stage with the wrong end towards the audience, so that the astonished lioness who should have been behind the bars, found herself between the cage and the orchestra.

There was a moment of dramatic tension. The conductor of the orchestra sat motionless, with terror, staring at the lioness, which waved its tail slowly and snarled at the conductor.

A woman shrieked. The lioness with a roar of rage, crouched, sprang over the footlights and across the orchestra, knocking the player of the double bass and his instrument over, and landing in the front row of the stalls, from which the occupants had fled.

She then leaped into one of the boxes. The door of the box was open, and the lioness passed into the manager's office behind.

March, the lion tamer, sprang after the lioness and shut himself in the room. He stunned the animal with an iron bar, and then dragged her through a side door leading to the stage. She was safely caged.

Meanwhile the audience struggled toward the exits and 7 women and children were knocked down and hurt. Several women fainted.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen, Theodore Dorais, a customer of mine, was completely cured of rheumatism after five years of suffering, by the judicious use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

The above facts can be verified by writing to him, to the Parish Priest or any of his neighbors.

A. COTE, Merchant.

St. Isidore, Que., 12 May, '98.

In a Hurry for Profits

Capetown.—The story is told, says the Cape Times, that a company in London, which controls a large block of farms in the Cape province, dissatisfied with the excuse given that, owing to the lambing season, shearing could not be proceeded with, cabled to the Cape manager to stop lambing and start shearing.

Woman Kicked to Death

Glasgow.—A middle-aged woman named Mary Ferris was found dead in her house at Glasgow. She was badly bruised on the head and limbs and the doctor's report states that she was kicked to death.

Battleship as a Target

London.—The admiralty have decided to sacrifice the battleship "Queen Mary," in which the king and queen then prince and princess of Wales, made their memorable visit to India, as a target for the 12-inch guns of the Home fleet.

It Bids Pain Begone.—When neuralgia racks the nerves or lumbago cripples the back is the time to test the virtues of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Well rubbed in it will still the pain and produce a sensation of ease and rest. There is nothing like it as a liniment for its curative properties are great. A trial of it will establish faith in it.

Girl Murders Her Mother

Geneva.—A girl named Lucie Allaire, aged 20, was sentenced at Annecy to 20 years' penal servitude for murdering her mother.

Miss Allaire desired to become a nun, and because her mother objected she attacked her with a knife, inflicting fatal injuries.

WRITES MOVING PICTURE PLAYS

London, England.—The Marchioness Townshend has joined the ranks of cinema writers.

She is the first peeress to write cinema plays, and her works, three of which are about to be produced by the Clarendon Film Company, deal largely with the doings of society.

A Strong Man's Love, is the name of the principal film, which was shown before Lady Townshend at the company's premises, and met with her entire approval. During the action of the film, which is of a stirring and dramatic nature, Lady Townshend described her methods of plot-writing.

Ridiculously Simple

A traveller, recently returned from Mexico, relates how he was shown through some ancient buildings, convents and galls that were erected by the Spaniards centuries ago.

In the wall of one of the ancient edifices he saw a small opening, so he naturally inquired of his Mexican guide what purpose it served.

He told him that it was one of those buildings in which criminals were formerly walled up alive.

But what was the use of the hole in the wall? he asked.

Well, sir, replied the guide, as long as the prisoner lived his food was given to him on a plate, and he passed back the empty plate through the hole; but when the prisoner handed it back with the food on it untouched the gaoler knew that he was dead already, and didn't give him any more.

To Allay Suspicion

Diner—Why don't you take that cat off the table?

Waiter—Well, you see, sir, it's like this. It is stewed rabbit today and the gov'nor says the customers like to have the cat in evidence on those days.

True

Teacher was telling her class little stories in natural history, and she asked if anyone could tell her what a ground hog was.

Up went a little hand, waving frantically.

Well, Carl, you may tell us what a ground hog is.

Please ma'am, it's a sausage.

DON'T SCOLD BABY FOR BEING CROSS

Mothers, don't scold your little ones for being cross. A baby's nature is to be happy and if he is cross it is not his fault—crossness shows that he is unwell and needs a good medicine to bring him back to the healthy, happy state again.

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones to keep them happy and well. There is a smile in every dose. They cure constipation, indigestion, expel worms, break up colds and make teething easy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Revenue Measure

There haven't been any automobiles violating the speed limits for more than a week, said the constable. What'll we do?

Arrange to lower the speed limit, replied the sheriff.

Wedded to the Game

Yorkshire was the scene, and the event in progress was a wedding. The speaking parts in the ceremony had all been played, and now bride and bridegroom and their friends were in the vestry putting the matter into writing.

But the clergyman was not youthful nor was he swift. Time passed and the bridegroom became more and more fidgety.

You seem in a great hurry, remarked the officiating cleric at last. Have you a train to catch?

The happy man stood stock still and scratched his head in perplexity.

Well, sir, he replied good naturedly, it ain't a train, sir; but I don't want to be late for a football match!

If brevity be the soul of wit, Sir Harry Johnston must be accounted one of the witliest men that ever wrote a dispatch to the home government. Advanced against Tmose; defeated, captured, and hanged him.—Johnston. So ran one of his reports to the late Lord Salisbury.

The actual proceedings were characterized by corresponding brevity. He first warned his enemy that upon capture he would be hanged. Tmose persisted in fighting, and was beaten.

Tmose, you were foolish to fight, said Sir Harry after the battle. You shall have a good dinner and the best bottle of champagne I have, and at seven o'clock tomorrow morning you shall be hanged.

The famous dispatch shows how thoroughly the plan was carried out.

Gerardine—You haven't been to see me since you asked my father for my hand.

Gerald—No, this is the first time I've been able to get about.

Rich v. Poor

Two girls at Norwich disputing for precedence, one of them, who was the daughter of a wealthy brewer, said to the other, whose father was a poor man: You are to consider, miss, that my father keeps a carriage.

Very true, returned the poor man's daughter, and you are to consider that he also keeps a dray.

45 LIGHTNING DEATHS

South Africa Visited by Series of Severe Storms

Johannesburg, S. Africa.—Between October 26 and January 12 at least forty-five persons were killed by lightning in South Africa and forty seriously injured, while many sad deaths in lonely districts are recorded.

A list of the lightning accidents in less than three weeks fills more than a column in a local newspaper.

At Germiston, near Johannesburg, on December 1 about thirty mourners at a funeral were struck by lightning in the cemetery and one man was killed. This is the worst of the unusually large number of such accidents.

Good One There

Frost—Where do you get your hats old man?

Snow—At cafes usually. But once or twice I've been lucky enough to exchange at church.

Old Lady (staring blank account)—An're ye sure I have it out when I want it?

Cashier—Sure, an' ye can have it out tomorrow if ye give me a wako's notice.

Burning Woman Saved by a Mayor

London.—A young woman who ran into the street enveloped in flames, was seen by the mayor of Horney as he was driving to a meeting. The carriage was thrown over her and after the flames had been extinguished she was conveyed to a hospital in a critical condition.



should have rich, red blood and sturdy, healthy bodies to withstand cold rains, changing seasons and winter storms.

If your child is weary when rising—lacks energy and ambition—has no appetite or possibly sallow skin or a pinched face—it is for want of vital body-nourishment; this growing period demands special, concentrated, easily digested food for body-development—mental strain—physical changes.

Scott's Emulsion is the greatest body-builder known—it is nature's wholesome strength-maker—without alcohol or stimulant—makes rosy cheeks, active blood, sturdy frames and sound bodies.

But you must have SCOTT'S.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ontario 12-62

Tommy Was There Too

It was evident that something of more importance than usual was weighing on the small boy's mind.

Three times he passed the door of the house, and peered through the window, before he dared to enter.

Then he made his appearance with an air that dozens of broken windows and bushels of stolen apples could not have given him, and remarked, Mrs. Jones, little Tommy's new football's burst!

And how did that happen dear?

Well, Tommy and me was playing with it when the steam-roller went over him.

Seizing the Opportunity

He had obtained a place in an estate agent's office and was doing everything he could for the interests of his employers. The other evening he was at a social gathering and was asked to sing. He responded with "Home, sweet home." His friends were a little surprised at the selection, but he was heartily applauded.

Stepping forward he said: I am glad you like the song. There is nothing like "Home, sweet home," and let me say that the company I represent is selling homes on terms to suit everybody, within forty minutes ride of the city. Everybody ought to have a home. If you don't want to live in one of these houses yourself it's the chance of your life for an investment.

A pleasant medicine for children is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and there is nothing better for driving worms from the system.

SUICIDE FOR DOGS

Italian Prima Donna Lights Her Own Funeral Pyre

Vienna.—Last week Signorina Ida Avrihl, an Italian prima donna, committed suicide at Agram because of the death of her pet dog.

She attempted to burn herself with the dog's body on a funeral pyre, which she constructed in her bedroom at a local hotel by heaping wood, coal and articles of clothing around her bed. After arranging them she saturated them with petrol.

Signorina Avrihl then swallowed some poison which she had purchased at a chemist's a few hours before, ignited the pyre and lay down on the bed beside the dog's body.

When the fire was discovered, the woman was terribly burned and died shortly afterward.

FUTURE OF HOME RULE

Bill to be Reintroduced in House of Commons in May

London.—It is the intention of the government to reintroduce the home rule bill into the house of commons in the early part of next session, probably in May next. It will be passed through all its stages rapidly without amendment by the mechanical party majority and again sent to the house of lords. The same process will be gone through again in the spring of 1914.

It is open to the house of lords to suggest amendments at the second or third time of asking, but if the house of commons reject these the passage of the bill into law is not imperilled.

In Wages or Profit

health, sooner or later, shows its value. No man can expect to go very far or very fast toward success—no woman either—who suffers from the headaches, the sour stomach and poor digestion, the unpleasant breath and the good-for-nothing feelings which result from constipation and biliousness. But just learn for yourself what a difference will be made by a few doses of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Tested through three generations—favorably known the world over this perfect vegetable and always efficient family remedy is universally accepted as the best preventive or corrective of disorders of the organs of digestion. Beecham's Pills regulate the bowels, stimulate liver to natural activity—enable you to get all the nourishment and blood-making qualities from your food. Assure you try them you will know that—in your looks and in your increased vigor—Beecham's Pills

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The directions

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has no terrors for me - It's simply my delight
Even Professional Dyers can't equal my Perfect Results
DIYOLA
ONE DYE - ALL KINDS - ALL COLORS

It's the CLEANEST, SIMPLEST, and BEST HOME DYE, one can buy. Why don't you even have to know what KIND of Cloth your Goods are made of - No Mistakes are Possible.
Send for Free Color Card, Story Booklet, and Booklet giving results of Dyeing over other colors.
The JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., Limited, Montreal, Canada.

You ought to Wear
SANFORD'S SOVEREIGN
ERAND CLOTHES
reliable merchants have them in stock

When buying your Piano insist on having an
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REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
Mrs. WISLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. It is absolutely harmless. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Wislow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. A weekly five-cent bottle.

MALE HELP WANTED
AGENTS WANTED
Wanted—Agents for Hall and Winston Insurance. Apply The Canada Weather Insurance Company, (Dominion License), Winnipeg, Man.

Oh, papa! Algernon has asked me to marry him.
The nifty pup! What has he ever done to deserve you?
Well, Algernon is a writer of some note.
Is that so? Can you convince me of that?
Certainly, here is the note.

The young lover of old Egypt was in despair.
And to think, he wailed, that I should lose everything I had trying to corner the fig market. Now I do not know when we can be married. Why I haven't even a house.
The beautiful daughter of the Nile smiled reassuringly.
Cheer up, my dear, she whispered. you can build the house yourself.
But where is the material?
In our date garden. You know, each of your love letters was written on a brick. I have saved them all. Now get your overalls and go to work.
Thrifty, indeed, were the daughters of old Egypt.

Two Utah men have patented a simple implement which cores and quarters an apple in the same operation.

THE BLESSING OF MOTHERHOOD
Healthy Mothers and Children Make Happy Homes

Motherhood is woman's highest sphere in life. It is the fruition of her dearest hopes and greatest desires; yet thousands of noble women through some deangement have been denied this blessing.
In many homes once childless there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong. This is evidenced by the following letters which are genuine and truthful:

London, Ont.—"I wish to thank you for the benefit I received by taking your famous medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Before my baby was born I was so ill I could not stand long or walk any distance. I had to lie down nearly all the time. After I took your medicine I felt like a new woman. I could work from morning till night and was happy and well. I certainly think it relieves pain at childbirth and recommend it to every woman who is pregnant. You may use this testimonial if you like. It may help some other woman."—Mrs. FRANK COHEN, 132 Adelaide St., London, Ont.

Brooklyn, N.Y.—"I was ailing all the time and did not know what the matter was. I wanted a baby but my health would not permit it. I was nervous, my side ached and I was all run down. I heard that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was good and took the medicine. I have now a beautiful baby and your Compound has helped me in every way."—Mrs. J. J. STEWART, 299 Humboldt St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

W. N. U. 940

RAGTIME DANCE CRAZE

To Form Feature of Society Ball for Charity at the Savoy

London, England.—Alluding to the craze for ragtime in New York, Jack Mason, who taught the dance to America's 400, and drilled the women in 'Hullo Ragtime' at the Hippodrome, remarked on his arrival in this country: It won't be long before English society takes to it quite as furiously.

Mr. Mason had good reason for his prophecy, for his fame as a ragtime instructor had preceded him and applications for his services from society as well as professional women awaited his arrival at the Savoy Hotel, where by the way, Max Pemberton and Albert P. de Courville hatched their Hippodrome revue.

Of course, the tremendous success of 'Hullo Ragtime' did much to nourish the rage for this form of dancing in England, but we were to have it in the ballrooms all the same, and so to speak, to have it badly. George Grossmith had already made it popular at semitheatrical balls at the Grafton Galleries and elsewhere.

And now, so powerful is the influence of Louis Hirsch's measure, there is to be a ragtime ball at the Savoy, which is already, although it does not take place until April 3, being talked of as one of the events of the season.

This means, naturally that English society is to be prominently concerned in the affair. Lady Tree, always to the fore in society functions and movements of all kinds, has given her name to the ball committee and is already exercising her valuable influence on behalf of the scheme. Sir Herbert Tree is also on the committee, and so are Sir George and Lady Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Doulton, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Maude, Miss Julia Neilson and Mr. and Mrs. Granville Barker.

A prize of 25 guineas is to be given to the English woman who, in the opinion of the committee, proves herself the best ragtime dancer of her sex and nationality in the room, and there will be available consolation prizes for the women who, in their own opinion, ought to have had the 25 guineas. The tickets for the ball, which is in aid of the United Theatrical Charities are \$11 each.

THREE SISTERS SUICIDE AT SEA

Drink Chloroform and Then Plunge From Porthole of Their State Cabin

Singapore.—A very mysterious disappearance of three sisters in the night from the cabin which they shared and the discovery of a letter and a bottle which had contained chloroform were reported by the captain of the Dutch steamship Van Noort on his arrival here. The sisters were Germans named Diederich, and they had been touring in Java. They were last seen going to their cabin at 10 p.m., the day before the vessel reached port after having spent the evening reading and chatting on deck.

In the morning the serving boy, hearing no answer to his knocks at the cabin door, told the steward who entered and found the women missing. On the table was a note addressed to the captain. This he opened. The letter, written in German in pencil, was briefly to the effect that all their baggage was bequeathed to the captain and was signed simply: Sisters Diederich.

On a desk in the cabin was a bottle containing a few remaining drops of chloroform. A chair stood near the porthole, and it is conjectured that the sisters each took chloroform and then climbed through the porthole. The cabin was sealed by the captain and a full inquiry will be made at Batavia.

CZAR'S HEIR MAY GO TO EGYPT

Council of Medical Men Believe That Sojourn There May Effect a Cure

Berlin, Germany.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Tageblatt states that a medical council, assembled at Tsarskoe Selo has recommended that the Czar's son should undergo a cure at Helouan, near Cairo. The council is of the opinion that a prolonged sojourn in Egypt would afford the boy considerable relief and perhaps lead to a complete cure.

It is, however, added that it cannot be decided whether the Czar will act on the doctor's advice, because the Czarina is prevented by certain symptoms of her own condition from accompanying her son.

Early this week the German press announced that Professor Enderlen, an eminent surgeon of the University of Wurzburg, with his assistant, Doctor Hotz, had gone to St. Petersburg, at the request of the Czar and Czarina, to attend their 8-year-old son, whose illness in the autumn was surrounded with so much mystery.

Later in the week, St. Petersburg dispatches to the Berlin newspapers contained a curious account of a remarkable successful operation by Professor Enderlen on a Russian actress, whose life he saved by effecting a transfusion of blood from the veins of her husband. The actress' name is given as the opera singer, Mme. Anastasia Vilezeva, whose husband is Colonel Biskupski.

NO SMOKING IN VATICAN

Attendants Disconsolate Over Order Issued by the Pope

Rome.—Plus X has forbidden smoking in the vatican, and the guards, chamberlains and attendants are disconsolate. Not even in the privacy of their own chambers are they allowed to puff their cigarettes or pipes.

The Pope, in consequence of a severe cold, has himself abandoned smoking, and like Leo XIII, contents himself with snuff.

American tobacco factories formerly sent the Pope annual presents of tobacco. He has now requested them to stop sending cigars and pipe tobacco, but to send snuff instead.

Better

Say, Willie, said the small adventurer to his chum, let's go out west and hold up trains!

Aw, now, said Willie in disgust, let's stay here in New York and drive a taxicab.

SHE TOOK HER FRIEND'S ADVICE

AND DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HER SON

Straight and Simple Statement Tells of Another Grand Cure by the Old Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Springhaven, Yarmouth Co., N.S. (Special)—Simple and straight to the point is the statement of Mrs. Erven C. Trefry, of this place, but it tells of another grand cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My fifteen-year-old son Angus," Mrs. Trefry states, "suffered from pain in his back, headache, and a pain over the eyes."

"He was so bad he could not walk across the floor. My friends advised me to give him Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"They cured him."

That young Trefry's kidneys were wrong is evidenced by the cure. Dodd's Kidney Pills only cure diseased kidneys. They never fail to do that.

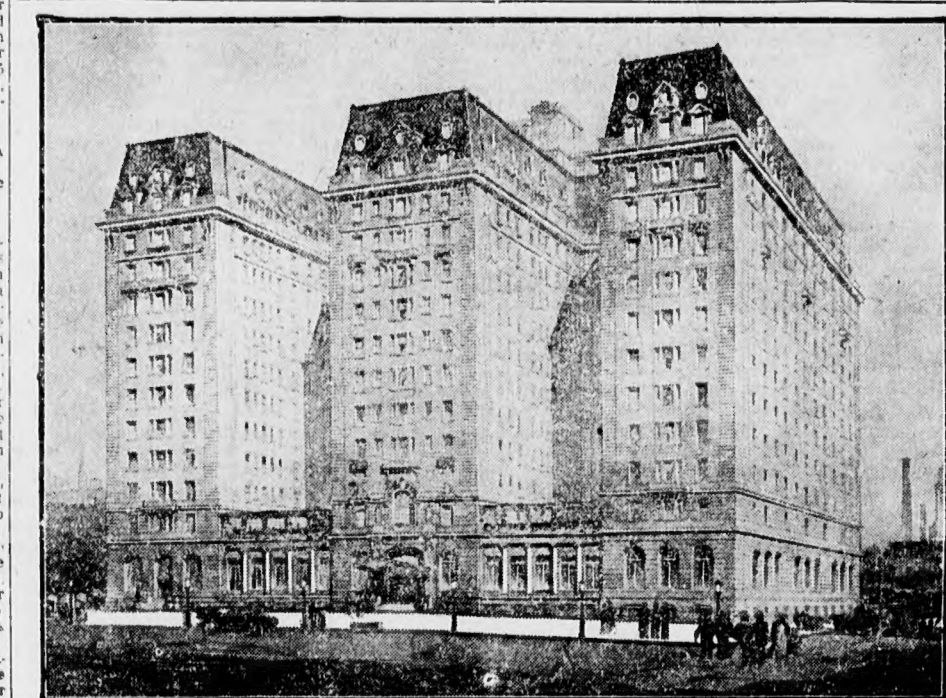
The reason they cure rheumatism, backache, gravel, dropsy, Bright's disease, diabetes, and kindred diseases, is that these all spring from disordered kidneys.

If you have any of these diseases you haven't tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. Ask your neighbors. They'll tell you Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure them.

An Economist

We don't need all that orchestra,

But music always helps to enliven an occasion.
I know, but there's no use of getting your audience interested in the tunes when all you really require to keep 'em awake is the bass drum and cymbals.



PALATIAL C.P.R. HOTEL AT CALGARY

The latest link in the chain of Hotels owned and operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is now in course of construction at Calgary. This Hotel, in size and architectural design, as well as the sumptuousness of the furnishings and general appointments, will rival anything of its kind in Western Canada. The cost of the Hotel is said to be approximately \$1,200,000, and it is expected that it will be opened for patronage some time during the coming summer, or in any event before the end of 1913.

His Firm Mouth

You have such a firm mouth.
Yes, I acquired that by keeping my lips compressed.
But why do you keep your lips compressed?
To keep my wife from smelling my breath.

The Sanitary Burglar

London.—A burglar who entered a Bath chemist's shop, snarled and bawled a wound caused by broken glass. He left behind him an old razor and numerous finger prints.

Not Musical

An active but rather illiterate member of a certain club was informed at the last committee meeting that the members had decided to give him an honorarium for his assistance.

Thank you, gentlemen, for your kindness, said he, but it's of no use to me. I really couldn't play it!

A Fellow Feeling

Rector—I hope you didn't find my lecture dry last night?

Old George—Well, zur, I wouldn't go so far to say that, zur, but when you stops in the middle to 'ave a swig, though it was only water, I ses to meself, 'Ear, 'ear.

Black and White Canary

London.—A black and white canary, said to be the first of the kind ever bred, will be on view at the London and Provincial Ornithological Society's fifty-fourth annual show of cage birds, which opens at the Crystal Palace.

The Diplomatic Salesman

An elderly lad entered a shop and asked to be shown some tablecloths. The salesman brought a pile and showed them to her, but she said she had seen these before—nothing suited her.

Haven't you something new? she asked.

The man then brought another pile and showed them to her. These are the newest pattern, he said. You will notice the edge runs round the border and the centre is in the middle.

Dear me, yes! I will take half a dozen of those, said the lady.

The gay and festive life they say May bring remorseful sorrow
The man who paints the town today Needs whitewashing tomorrow.

MAYOR KIDNAPPED ON AIRSHI.

Bound Hand and Foot, Lashed to Machine and Carried Sixty Miles

Vienna, Austria.—Thespy fever, which is again epidemic on both sides of the Austro-Russian frontier, is responsible for several extraordinary incidents.

The mayor of a small town near Plock, in Russian Poland, declares that he was kidnapped by an Austrian air scout several days ago. According to his story, he heard the sound of an aeroplane late at night, and when it descended in a field near the town he went to capture the occupants, armed only with the insignia of his office.

He alleges that the two airmen turned the tables by binding him hand and foot and lashing him to the body of the aeroplane. They entered their seats, warned their prisoner not to struggle and resumed their flight.

The terrified mayor was finally brought to earth near the town of Bar, sixty miles away, and before he could give the alarm his aerial kidnappers vanished.

Frontier guards continually report the passage of Russian aeroplanes at night. An Austrian aeroplane which had to descend in Russia two days ago was confiscated and the airman arrested.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Forebly Fed in a Liner

Liverpool.—When the Pacific liner Oronsa, arrived at Liverpool, it was stated that a Spanish woman passenger had been forcibly fed for fourteen days. She was not a suffragist. Owing to the death of her sister she developed melancholia and was ordered a sea voyage. She was carried on board the liner and fed by a tube throughout the voyage.



Whenever you feel a headache coming on take
NA-DRU-CO Headache Wafers
They stop headaches promptly and surely. Do not contain opium, morphine, phenacetin, acetanilid or other dangerous drugs. 25c. a box at your Druggist's.
NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

EUREKA Harness Oil

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, LIMITED

Best for Wear
Insist on the
genuine Eureka
Harness Oil in
original packages!
Dealers everywhere



Her Reason
Have you decided which of your suitors you'll accept?
Well, at first I thought it would be Ernest because he is so frank, but now I have decided on Frank because he is so earnest.

William, who was erecting an edifice out of building blocks, showed such unusually bungling workmanship that his father, who is a carpenter, took him to task.

What kind of a shack do you call that? he asked the boy.
Oh, that's all right, papa, replied William, I'm building it to rent.

A Member of Parliament has been showing round a letter that he has just received from one of his constituents. The writer is evidently worried about the provisions of the Deceased Wife's Sister act, and in the course of the letter he asks if it is compulsory.

By this I mean, he goes on to explain: If my present wife dies, am I compelled to marry her sister?

SANOL
RELIABLE CURE
for Gall Stones, Kidney Trouble, Gravel, Bladder Stones, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, etc.
Price: 2/6. Most Leading Druggists. Literature Free.
THE SANOL MFG. CO. Ltd. Winnipeg, Man.

Not to be Caught

A distant relative had taken up his quarters with a newly-married couple who had received him with every mark of consideration. But when, after a week's stay in their house the guest began to make himself more and more at home the couple deliberated on the best means of getting rid of the hanger-on and intruder without offending him.

I tell you what, said the husband, to-morrow at dinner I will grumble about the soup, saying it is over-salted; you will then flare up, and when the dispute is at its height we will appeal to the decision of our relative. If he takes your part I will turn him out of doors, and if he sides with me you will do the same.

The plan was acted upon, and in the midst of the quarrel the husband and wife called upon their guest to declare which of them was in the right. But the latter coolly replied: You see, my dears, during the couple of months I intend staying with you I have made up my mind not to interfere in your domestic broils.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Seizure of a Frontier Post

Calcutta.—A party of Burma military police has occupied the village of Plenna, on the Burmo-Chinese frontier. The ownership of Plenna has been for two years past a point of dispute between the Chinese and Indian governments, Burma being a province of British India.

Tragedy of Influenza

London.—A man who was arrested at Crook, County Durham, on a charge of murdering his wife by strangling her, is said to have been suffering from influenza, and to have committed the crime in a fit of insanity.

There are in London more Scotsmen than in Aberdeen, more Irish than in Dublin, more Jews than in Palestine and more Roman Catholics than in Rome.

Eczema Cured Three Years Ago

Best City Doctors Failed, But Cure Was Effected by Use of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

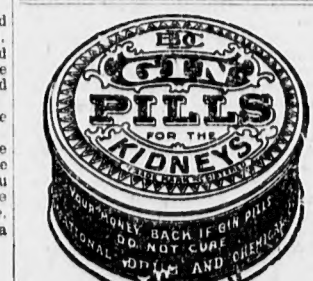


Mrs. A. T. Smith.

You apply Dr. Chase's Ointment for eczema and feel the benefit as if by magic. It may take some days to get the sores cleaned out and the healing process fully established, but from day to day you can see the old trouble gradually disappearing and know that you are getting rid of it.

Mrs. A. T. Smith, 1 Mt. Charles St., Montreal, Que., writes:—"I had eczema on my leg for four years, and tried many remedies and doctors in Montreal and Boston, without any benefit. I used three boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment and was cured completely. This was three years ago. Since then I used Dr. Chase's Ointment for irritations and eruptions of the skin, and easily got rid of them with two or three applications. Dr. Chase's Ointment is a wonderful preparation."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 50 cents a box, all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



"Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited, Toronto."

RECEIVED Auction Sale

to be held on
Tuesday, March 11th,
commencing at 11.30 a.m. at
Mr. Webb's farm
miles northeast of
BLACKIE

62 head of horses mostly mares
weighing from 1200 to 1600 lbs
3 Milch cows
14 shoats
Household furniture
Farm implements
Other articles too numerous to mention
all sold to the highest bidder.

Terms Cash No Reserve

JACK TOMSON
Auctioneer

NOTICE

Having severed my connection with Mr. Riley and taken a position with the Vulcan Iron Works, I would be pleased to meet my old friends and give them better service than ever. Twelve years experience horse shoeing in His Majesty's service.

WM. BIELBY

Auction Sale
Tuesday, 18th March
at 12 o'clock noon at
Wm. Melville's
N. 1/2 S 36, 20, 25, W 4
19 miles S. W. of Gleichen
3 miles east of Mossleigh
Post Office

20 head of horses and geldings
Pigs Poultry Geese
1 Massey-Harris binder 8 foot cut
1 Cockshutt drill 20 disc
1 Canton gang plow
2 Cockshutt discs
2 Adams wagons
1 Fanning mill
1 Set harrows
1 Buggy
2 Sets harness
Saddle and bridle new. Furniture and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS—\$25 and under cash, over this amount half cash and the balance on approved joint bankable notes payable eight months after date and bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum as well after as before maturity until paid. 5 per cent discount allowed on half of purchase price when full cash settlement is made. Strangers must furnish Bank references.

Jack Tomson
Auctioneer

FOR SALE OR TRADE

Well improved Fruit Ranch in B.C. and good general store. For further particulars write
M. B. WILLIAMS,
44th.
Empire Hotel, Calgary

Wanted, Grain Grinding

As I am sending out several portable grinding outfits, I would like to hear from any parties requiring work of this kind. Price ten cents per hundred and expense of hauling saved.
Write stating approximate quantity to **W. R. McKIE,** Gleichen 52tf

FOR SALE

17 head of thoroughly gentle, general purpose horses. Can be seen 3 miles from town. Will sell in teams and cheap for cash. Phone 22, Gleichen. 52tf

ENGLISH FARMER AND FREE TRADE

With its Advent Agricultural Imports
Increased and Home Products
Fell off Enormously

Interesting are many facts which have been cited during the last few weeks in a discussion in Western papers on the advantages of protection to the farmer. Among the interesting contributions on the subject is a series of paragraphs from articles of various English economists who have studied the condition of the English farmer under free trade.

Injured by Free Trade

Mr. George B. Curtis, in his book on "Prosperity and Protection," points out that previous to 1846 when protection on agricultural products was for the greater part removed, the farming interests of England kept pace with the constantly increasing population, supplied the home market with the produce of their farms in exchange for clothing, implements and wares of British factories. By the interchange of commodities which was carried on, the rural population sustaining the cities and the cities contributing to the prosperity of the agriculturists, for more than two centuries a flourishing and steadily improving condition had been maintained. In 1836 while protection prevailed, the imports of farm products for home consumption amounted to only \$4,248,225. After the adoption of free trade in 1846 they increased to \$219,592,085 in 1860, continuing until by 1890 there were brought into the United Kingdom from foreign countries and consumed there the enormous sum of \$599,728,940. A large part of the products included in these figures might under protection have been produced in the United Kingdom, and would have given employment and support to a vast population. Purely on a basis of national economy, Mr. Curtis thinks the destruction of English agriculture has proven most unwelcome. The yearly consumption of about 1,600,000,000 of agricultural produce which might be raised on English soil, he says, is an absolute loss of that amount in the United Kingdom. Deducting the proportion which would go to the Government in tax, at least 500,000,000 would be added to the current income which would increase the purchasing power of the English people. Were this figure added annually to the population, the country would be able to support a much larger population and thereby aid to the present wealth.

Sir James Caird and other well known before a Royal Commission of the subject some years ago. He said that in less than twenty years free trade in Great Britain had so far gone out of cultivation. The half and part of the population were paupers in the land.

A Free Trade View

Even such an eminent free trade economist as Henry Fawcett, little hope for the English farmer. He describes their condition as follows: "There are few classes of workmen who in many respects are so thoroughly wretched as the English agricultural laborers. They are in many respects so miserably poor that if they were converted into slaves tomorrow it would be for the interests of their owners to feed them far better than they are at present. Throughout the agricultural districts not a single agricultural laborer will be found who has saved so much as a week's wages. A life of toiling and incessant industry offers no other prospects than a miserable old age." Written some years ago these remarks apply to a considerable extent even today, although some improvement has taken place during the past few years. It seems fairly established, by British authorities that the condition of the farmer in Great Britain under free trade is far from being an ideal one. If conditions were favorable for the farmer under free trade in England, farmers would not leave the Mother Country to till the soil in a country which adheres to the system of moderate protection.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The Trade returns of Canada up to 1911 show that Canada imported in textile goods 66 per cent. of its total consumption. This means that the textile factories of Canada are making only enough goods of that class to supply our needs for four months of the year. In woollen goods we imported 75 per cent. of our total consumption which shows that the woollen factories of our own land made just enough woollens to supply our needs for three months in the year. This condition of the textile industry suggests a thorough investigation before there is any change in existing duties.

MISCELLANEOUS

Small Ads under this heading cost 50 cents for first insertion and \$1 per month, when more than one item is included an additional charge is made. Unless the number of issues are given with each order ads are left in until ordered out and charged for in full.

WANTED—One or more cars of seed oats or wheat. Communicate with R. A. Webster, Box 318, Cochrane, 51

MARQUIS WHEAT—For sale 1000 bushels strong germination, grown on new land. \$1.50 per bushel; also seed barley germinating 95 per cent, 50 cts. per bushel. G. F. Muir, Box 16, Gleichen. 51tf

HUSTLER WANTED—To represent the New York Life Insurance Co. in Gleichen and vicinity. Direct part time or full time contract. Liberal commissions, renewals and life income. Annual dividend policy with disability benefits. Beginners encouraged and helped. Address G. H. Page, Agency Director, 608 Beveridge Bldg., Calgary. 2

FOR SALE—3-year-old Registered Clyde stallion, 20 quiet heifers in calf, a few registered Berkshire sows, 200 bushels of Marquis seed wheat and 50 bushels of Timothy seed. Apply Frank Daw, Gleichen. 51tf

FOR SALE—Highly improved farm. Choice quarter section of land, being south west quarter section 20, twp. 23, rge. 22, west of 4th; 130 acres broken; good house and barns; blacksmith shop and corrals; good well at house, and 2 springs on farm; situated within 3 miles of Gleichen. Clear title. For particulars apply Corrigan Bros, 707 Centre street, Calgary or Mrs. Harrison Gleichen. 2

FOR SALE or TRADE—One No. 3 Sharples cream separator. Used only a short time. Warranted A-1 condition. Will take oats in payment. Apply W. Walsh, Gleichen. 51

FOR SALE—2 large Bronze Turkey Toms also 4 pure bred Buff Orpington Cockerels. Apply F. Bennett, Gleichen, Alta. 51

WANTED—Plain sewing by the members of the Presbyterian Ladies Aid. Apply to Mrs. Bartach, Mrs. Henderson or Mrs. Wright. 48tf

MARQUIS SEED WHEAT FOR SALE. 600 bushels, Germination 99 per cent, Re-cleaned \$1.75 per bushel, also Russet Seed Potatoes, apply T. W. Bates, Gleichen, Alta. 44tf

ROOMS—Unfurnished rooms to let in Cosgrave Block, Apply Cosgrave & Notter. 37tf

FOR SALE—Fine young Plymouth Rock cockers for \$1.50 each. Also eggs from same breed 50c. per sitting of 13. Mrs. A. G. Edwards, Cluny, Alta. 52tf

FOR SALE—Cockshutt seed drill, 22 shutes about a good as new. Will sell cheap for cash or will trade for stock of any kind. Also a new Imperial grain grinder 64 inch plate. Suitable for 24 h.p. engine. Apply Anderson & Neilson, Gleichen 52tf

LOST—African Buffalo robe between Gleichen and Cluny, about Feb. 20th. Reward will be paid on return to Bow Valley Call. 3

WANTED—Stubble Plowing. Prompt attention, good work, reasonable prices. Distance no object. Apply to F. A. Williams, Box 50 Gleichen. 52tf

FOR SALE—Bedroom suit, extension table, chairs, two stoves, clothes reel and garden tools. Apply to Miss Conway Gleichen. 52tf

STRAYED—Two yearling steers one red and the other black and white and a 3 year-old red heifer all branded

on left ribs. Brown mare 3

years old, brand G.I. on left shoulder roan mare, 4 years old, brand G.I. on left shoulder. Reward will be paid for information leading to their recovery. Apply to G. Tolley, Fraser-ton, Alta. 52-3

The Gleichen Exchanges have determined to give another of their popular dances on Monday evening, March 24th. Invitations are now being issued and it is safe to predict that it will rank with the best of the numerous successful dances they have given.



Notice to
Stram
Engineers

NOTICE is hereby given that examinations will be held at the under-mentioned places by Jos Buxton, a duly appointed Inspector of steam boilers for the Province of Alberta. Langdon, March 14th, Hotel Strathmore March 15th Maple Leaf Hotel. Gleichen, March 18th, Palace Hotel. Bassano, March 19th, Alberta Hotel.

at 9 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of giving Engineers and Apprentices an opportunity of qualifying for certificates under the provisions of The Boilers Act, 1912.

Persons not already registered in the Province who desire application forms, may obtain same by applying to the Department, or the above named inspector, and such application form must be properly filled out, witnessed, and declared to before a Commissioner or Justice of the Peace before an examination can be granted.

JOHN STOCKS,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Public Works,
Edmonton, Alta.

Coming Events.

Notices under this heading 25c. a line unless otherwise advertised in CALL.

Mar. 7—Caledonian Entertainers
Mar. 11—Board of Trade.
Mar. 14—Agricultural Society Ball.
Mar. 29—Herald Square Entertainers.
March 24—Bachelors Ball

The Minister of Agriculture of this Province is reported as making a statement in the legislature that should be of interest to every farmer. Here it is briefly: Beef cattle purchased at \$59.26 and \$75.54 each, and fattened on the products of the Provincial demonstration farms sold at an average of \$98.97 each, the gross profit on 192 beef steers sold during 1912 amounting to \$7,817.24. On the farm at Olds the profit on beef cattle amounted to \$4267.60, while on the same farm profits derived from the sale of horses, sheep, swine and other products amounted to \$2,392.00. The profit on the Claresholm farm for the year was \$3,624.87, while other farms also made good showing.

WINNIPEG DRUGGIST ENDORS'S SANOL REMEDIES

Below is given a copy of a letter from a prominent Winnipeg druggist. This is but typical of the many we receive, advising of the great demand for SANOL and SANOL'S Anti-Diabetes, and the many cures these sterling remedies effect.

The Sanol Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg.
Dear Sirs,—In regard to the sale of Sanol and Sanol's Anti-Diabetes I might say I have been handling the goods for about three months. I was obliged to put in Sanol's Anti-Diabetes to supply one of my customers who now is completely cured, and whom, I believe, has sent a testimonial to your office. Another customer ordered Sanol and I was obliged to stock it. This gentleman was so well satisfied that he has sent bottles to his friends. Up to this time I have never really taken much interest in the preparations, but when a customer after customer would come in and tell us of what Sanol had done for them I came to the conclusion it would be worth my while getting behind Sanol and recommending it to my customers. This I have done, and I have heard nothing but words of praise for Sanol and Sanol's Anti-Diabetes. I am, yours truly,
Austin's Drug Store,
F. J. Hamlin

The original of this letter with many others of like nature may be seen upon our files at any time. Sanol is the "Reliable Cure" for gall stones, kidney trouble, kidney stones, bladder stones, gravel, lumbago and all ailments arising from uric acid. Price \$1.50. Sanol's Anti-Diabetes is the only remedy which has a record of complete cures of Diabetes. Price \$2. For sale at the Gleichen Pharmacy. Send for free literature.
The Sanol Manufacturing Co. Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Man.

New Ice Cream Parlors

In Connection With The
Opera House

desire to make it known that their parlors will be open until 12 o'clock

every evening to serve
Rochon's Ice Cream

The Best Made

Ladies and Gentlemen Welcome.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the
Taube Optical Co.
700 First St. W., Calgary
Will VISIT GLEICHEN every
TWO MONTHS
or Enquire at Yates Drug Store

For Sale!

Good Gentle Milk Cows
and Heifers

Just arrived from the East
APPLY TO

Wm. Treend, Gleichen

Watch for Announcement New Spring Goods



Machinery and Supplies
for the Vulcan Iron Works are
on the way from Winnipeg
and there will be many things to
interest the farmer
The JUSTRITE Plow Blade

Sharpener is in the shipment
Call and get our estimates on your work
Vulcan Iron Works

Wm. VanHorn, Prop. Wm. Bielew, Mgr.
Blacksmith and Machinist

\$10 REWARD
will be paid for the return of a
team of bay geldings branded
PP on left shoulder and also
T on right shoulder, weight
about 1350 each. Strayed
away Feb. 27th. Apply to
D. C. WISHART'S
Livery Barn, Gleichen

The famous
Hamilton Watches
Always in Stock.

Gaudaur's Jewelry Store

W. W. WHITFIELD
Builder and Contractor
GLEICHEN ALTA.

**Good Work Done at Right
Prices**

Estimates Given on All Kinds of Buildings